Co-Operation Means
Co-Prosperity

Nippon Times

We Fight With Firmness,
We Build With Kindness

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TAX INCREASES FOR WAR PLANS HIT AMERICANS

States Pumped Dry by Federal Taxation, Said Facing Financial Disaster

MAIN REVENUES CUT OFF

Gasoline-Automobile, Income-Real Estate, Sales, Liquor Taxes' Receipts Drop

To finance its huge war program the United States government has been levying new taxes and tax increases one after another, and this avalanche of federal taxation has dealt a severe blow to the financial condition of the states, according to a January 3 Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

By the effecting of overwhelming tax increases and the establishment of a huge number of new taxes the financial sources of the states has been squeezed almost dry and the states are warding off financial disaster merely by virtue of the current war prosperity, the report said. The state governments are feverishly working to find some plan upon which their finances can be organized in the future, the report continued.

According to reports from New York, by the levying of new federal taxes which have priority over them the "bigfour" of the state taxes—gasoline-automobile tax, sales tax, income-real estate tax and liquor tax—have been squeezed almost dry. The Domei report continued:

1-Gasoline-automobile tax

This tax can be called the artery of state finance. The gas tax and tax levied on automobile licences made up half of the revenue of many of the states and only a very small number of states took in less than one-fourth of their revenue in these taxes. With the rationing of gasoline which began on November 22, last year, each state lost from 25 to 30 percent of its revenue. On top of that conditions are such that it can not be predicted how much more they will lose. For example in New York, which was one of the 17 eastern states which had been controlling the sale of gasoline since last spring, the state revenue from gasoline tax in September was 35 percent less than in that same period in the year before.

2-Income-real estate tax

Of the 48 states, 31 states levy a state income tax. Of that number 15 states exempt those paying the federal tax. Thus the levying of a federal income tax of 1 dollar means a decrease in revenue of 1 dollar to these states. The other 16 states levy an income tax parallel to the federal tax; thus an increase in the federal tax naturally brings about an increase in state tax and the tax payers now have to pay an unprecedentedly high rate, such that it is almost impossible to pay. In New York, when the state and federal taxes are taken together, the tax becomes 94 percent of the total income. In California the federal and state taxes taken together total more than the states revenues.

The decrease in real estate revenue is also notable. Especially by the new inflation-prevention law which limits maximum income to 25,000 dollars a year, there have been no buyers of large estates and homes. As a result the only way left for their owners is to sell them to churches or schools which are exempted from paying income tax.

3-Sales tax

The revenue from this tax during the last year was large chiefly due to the war prosperity. This year however, because of the limitations placed on the production of non-war goods, a large decrease is expected in revenue from this tax.

4-Liquor tax

At present the revenue from this tax has increased but with many of the manufacturers switching over to munitions production a limitation has been placed over sales of whiskey, gin and other products. Thus decrease in revenue is expected to be certain.

NOTICE

Today being the occasion of the Imperial New Year Banquet, a national holiday, there will be no evening edition of the Nippon Times.

Vital Goods Flow to Aleutians Through Efforts of Naval Units

Turbulent Seas, Biting Cold, Impenetrable Fog and Danger of Air Raids Braved to Keep Forces In Northern Outposts Supplied

By Domei War Correspondents With the Imperial Nippon Navy

NARUKAMI ISLAND, January 3.—On this fog bound, ice-ridden island in the Aleutians, the Imperial Nippon forces keep vigilant watch through the long dreary winter months and to the men of the naval units falls the rigorous yet important task of bringing necessary supplies and keeping contact with this northern most Nippon outpost.

We visited the northern front last year on board a certain warship attached to the navy's northern unit. Loaded down with clothing, provisions, fuel and military supplies for the forces stationed at the two northern Japanese bases, our unit headed out from a certain base to brave tumultuous waves and the changeable weather of the North Sea.

Despite high seas our ship plunged on in sub-zero weather. Waves which washed the upper deck of the ship rushed down the opposite side. Only the bow and the stern of destroyers could be seen as they pitched heavily in angry waves, and as the giant flagship rode each wave only its bridge was visible from our vessel.

Vigorous Naval Drills

Everyone, from the commander down, wore fur-lined clothing, boots and ear muffs as protection against the severe freezing weather. During the course of the trip the men went through vigorous naval drills such as they undergo in peace time. Meanwhile, the warship steamed through the rough sea, raising spray as it rolled in defiance of the mountainous waves which splashed against the sides of the ship.

On board ship things tossed about with each pitch and roll of the vessel. Both ends of the large map of Greater East Asia, which hung in the gun room, flapped against the ceiling. Books and magazines from the book shelf were scattered about as if they were living creatures.

The Aleutian group, which is about 2,500 kilometers in a direct line from Tokyo, lies 180 degrees east longitude, and 53 degrees north latitude. Considering the weather, climate, area, and population, the U.S. is attaching considerable importance to the Aleutian Island. It was at dawn on June 7 and 8 that our naval and army units, acting in close coordination, conducted a surprise attack upon the Aleutian group.

Since then the Americans have been making air raids upon the area occupied by the Japanese forces, who, besides fighting severe blizzards and weather several degrees below zero, are repulsing American raids. It was vitally necessary, therefore, that our troops be supplied with winter accessaries in view of the scarcity of materials in the occupied zone.

First Thrill Experienced

During one of these days we experienced our first thrill. It was an ideal day for an air raid. Our squadron wended its way toward Atsuta island along a difficult course. Men on board stood by ready for action. Guns were loaded. Men placed their hands on triggers, and kept vigilant watch for air and submarine attacks. Suddenly we noticed that the glowing sun was sinking in the western horizon. It wsa only 1:31 o'clock in the afternoon, yet in the Aleutians winter night had fallen.

We had no idea as to the course taken by the fleet. When we asked the direction from the navigating

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TIMOR IS CHEERFUL UNDER 'NEW ORDER'

Confidence of Inhabitants in Nippon Increases—Signs of Good Times Return

By TOICHIRO OZEKI

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 4.—Timor Island, which the Imperial Japanese Force captured from the Netherlands, is witnessing steady reconstruction work and perfect peace and order are being maintained.

During a week's trip, made with the military authorities' permission to inspect conditions in Timor Island, I realized that much is being accomplished which still remains unknown to the outside world.

I flew over the Lesser Sunda Isles for several hours and reached Koepang, the largest town on Timor Island, which the Japanese Force captured last February.

This town is now one of the most important strategic points on the southern front. Since it is only 800 kilometers away from Australia, enemy planes occasionally made their appearance for some time after Japan's occupation and the inhabitants had to find shelter.

Enemy Is Kept Away

Recently, however, the Japanese anti-air raid defense has kept the enemy from flying over the island, and they are never seen over Koepang. As rehabilitation work progresses steadily and perfect peace and order are being maintained as in pre-war days, the number of people returning to the town is increasing day by day.

All streets are bright and active. The business center of Koepang, which has long prospered as a trade port, is chiefly inhabited by Chinese merchants. Residences formerly occupied by the Dutch are few and far between.

The native inhabitants do not control business, and culturally they are in a backward condition.

However, it is noteworthy that they are all whole-heartedly cooperating with the Imperial Japanese Force to facilitate reconstruction work.

Seek More Provisions

In former days, it was almost impossible to obtain sufficient provisions in Timor Island and necessary foodsuffs were brought from Djawa, Bali and some other eastern isles.

Therefore, the Civil Administration Section seriously is making ef-

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CHOICE OF STAHMER IS HAILED IN TOKYO

Newly Appointed German Envoy Predicts Strengthening Of Ties With Nippon

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 4.—Firm conviction that the relations between Japan and Germany will be further bolstered in the common fight against the anti-Axis countries was expressed by Dr. Heinrich Stahmer, newly-appointed German Ambassador to Japan, in a press interview here today.

Ambassador Stahmer's statement to the press in substance follows:

"In the course of my stay in China as Ambassador to the National Government of China for a period of a little more than one year, I especially noted the close and inseparable relations between Japan and China in the gigantic task of reconstructing China. This was certainly very beneficial to my diplomatic experiences.

"I believe that the spirit of sharing common happiness and hardship between Japan and China is indispensable for the stabilization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. I think that the year of 1943 will prove a decisive one for the present War, and I myself strongly believe and am confident in the final victory of the Axis countries.

"With the decisive point in the war close at hand, the Axis countries must be firmly resolved to further bolster their cooperation in the fight for a victory of justice.

"Having been appointed as Ambassador to Tokyo, I am greatly pleased to be able to renew my old friendship with my friends and acquaintances in Japan and work for further strengthening the cooperative relations between Japan and Germany.

"Without any common war objectives based on justice, there has been constant friction and strife among the anti-Axis countries. Naturally, their last-minute efforts to check the Axis offensive will result in utter failure. This is just as plain as daylight.

"My visit to Japan in my new Ambassadorial capacity will be my fourth call on Japan, and I am going to Japan with full conviction in the possibility of further bolstering

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NAVAL AIR UNITS ATTACK ENEMY BASES; BOMB NEW GUINEA, FIGHT IN ALEUTIANS. SKY BATTLE IN SOLOMONS IS DESCRIBED

Men of Fighting Services In the Southern Area Intensely Active

U.S. PLANE DESTROYED

Flying Fortress Is Sent to Its Doom in Short Order by Gallant Nippon Fighters

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, January 4.—The thoughts of the writer of this dispatch go to the people in Japan Proper, who, as I imagine, are greeting with great enthusiasm the new year, which will mark the beginning of a period of decisive battles in the War of Greater East Asia, the first year of which was a succession of great victories for the Japanese arms.

Out here in the area of the Solomons, we are so busy fighting the enemy, that there is no marking of the advent of a new year with pomp and ceremony.

We are preoccupied by a desire to complete the program of putting ourselves in a position where we can be sure of victory in any fight which may be provoked by the enemy, who has yet to disabuse his mind of disputing the supremacy which has been established by the Imperial Forces over the skies of the Solomons.

It was on the early morning of December 28 that an enemy flying fortress was sighted once more over Buin, at the southern tip of Bougainville Island, at the northern extremity of the Solomons. A fighter unit of ours lost no time in meeting the enemy plane and made short work of downing it, another demonstration of the fact that we are fully prepared for dealing a blow to the enemy in any attack he may make upon us in this area.

Watchman Spots the Enemy

A watchman of ours was the first to discover the enemy plane. He flashed the intelligence that an enemy plane of a large type, at a certain altitude, was flying in a certain direction.

Almost on the instance, our plan of meeting the enemy plane was worked out in detail. Suddenly, fighter planes in formation came into view, as though coming from nowhere.

They flew lightly. The distance intervening between them and the enemy flying fortress diminished rapidly.

The enemy plane was observed turning to the right drawing a large circle. There was no doubt that it became aware of the Japanese planes.

It was impossible for the enemy plane to escape. The plane at the head of the formation of Japanese fighters had already reached a position above the tail of the enemy plane.

Presently, the Japanese plane descended abruptly. There was the sound of firing from a machine-gun. It ceased. The Japanese plane was seen making a turn.

Then, the second plane in the formation came and attacked the flying fortress, followed by the third.

By the time the third plane finished firing, the enemy plane was

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A daring Naval bomber sallies forth to raid an enemy base.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

LIN YU-TANG FLAYS COOL U.S. ATTITUDE

Noted Author Indignant Over Refusal of America to Give Aid to Chungking Mission

Harshly denouncing the cool and indifferent attitude shown by the Washington Government toward the Chungking military mission, headed by General Hsiung Shih-hui, which had to leave America without gaining any fruit, Lin Yu-tang, well-known Chinese author and philosopher, issued the following statement, according to a New York dispatch to Lisbon relayed to Domei.

"The American Government has so far given extremely cool treatment to Chungking's military mission to America under the leadership of General Hsiung Shih-hui with the deplorable result that the friendly feeling existing between Chungking and America has ebbed considerably. America's heartless attitude really makes me feel highly indignant. To say that General Hsiung's mission to America is exclusively Chungking's petition for military aid is a misnomer. Military assistance is only a part of his mission. The real object of his visit was to render Chungking's material to it for the establishment of a joint campaign and strategy. In spite of Chungking's efforts and good-will to America, America did not want these. Neither is America willing to cooperate with Chungking. It is only natural that General Hsiung, out of his wrath and disappointment at this cool attitude of America, is going home without carrying any fruit."

Calls at White House

A Washington dispatch to Lisbon relayed to Domei reports that the secret maneuverings of Chungking's military mission since last July for the acquisition of war materials from America have ended fruitlessly due to lack of sincerity on the part of America toward Chungking.

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Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, January 5, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Perfidy of U.S. and Chungking's Folly

NIPPON SANGYO.—It is reported that Chungking's military mission to the United States headed by General Hsiung Shih-hui has decided to return home after seven months of futile activities. Dr. Lin Yu-tang is criticizing the United States for its cold reception of the Chungking mission but it was to have been foreseen that the Anglo-American camp would give scant notice to a party for which it has no immediate use, since the aid it is according Chiang Kai-shek is motivated solely by purely selfish considerations. That Dr. Lin should complain over the American attitude shows how little he knows the psychology of the Anglo-American camp.

Reality has shown in the clear light of day that the talk of reopening the Burma Road, with which the United States, Britain and the Chiang Kai-shek regime are consoling themselves, is mere empty formula in the face of the armed might of Japan

Meanwhile, the North African campaign, contrary to Anglo-American expectations, is turning in favor of the Axis forces. The United States, accordingly, is more and more betraying its emphasis on self-defense, which means that its primary concern is not the formation of a second front, nor the supply of war materials to Britain and the Chiang Kai-shek regime, but the building up of a huge army 7,500,000 strong by 1944. That in 1942 the United

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MAJOR-GENERAL KATO HEADS GENDARMERIE

New Commander Succeeds Gen. Nakamura Who Is Shifted to Important Post

Major-General Hakujiro Kato has been appointed Commander of the Gendarmerie Headquarters, according to an announcement made by the War Ministry on January 4.

Major-General Kato succeeds Lieutenant-General Akito Nakamura, who has been shifted to an undisclosed position of importance.

The new Commander of the Gendarmerie Headquarters hails from Yamaguchi Prefecture. A graduate of the Army Staff College, he was Commander of the military police attached to the Kwantung Army before being appointed to his new duties.

Previously he had held the posts of Commander of the Military Police Corps in the Kwantung Leased Territory, Commander of the Military Police Corps in Tokyo, Commander of the Military Police Corps in Chosen, and Assistant Commander of Military Police.

STAGGERING LOSS DEALT TO BRITAIN

5 Battleships, 5 Aircraft Carriers and 25 Cruisers Sunk During Past Four Years

Domei

LISBON, January 3.—The British Admiralty published today the British naval losses during the past four years since the outbreak of the European War up to the end of December 1942, according to a dispatch received here from London today.

Details follow:

Five battleships, 5 aircraft carriers, 25 cruisers, 98 destroyers, 50 submarines, 35 escort and patrol vessels, 18 mine-layers and mine-sweepers, 6 river gunboats, 17 auxiliary cruisers, 20 auxiliary aircraft carriers and 245 auxiliary vessels.

The aforementioned losses, as published by the British Admiralty, may be divided into yearly losses as follows:

1939: 1 battleship, 1 aircraft carrier, 3 destroyers 1 submarine and 1 auxiliary vessel, while in 1940 losses amounted to 1 aircraft carrier, 3 cruisers, 35 destroyers, 23 submarines, 3 patrol ships, 3 escort ships, 6 mine-layers, and 10 auxiliary ships.

In 1941 the losses reached 4 battleships, 1 monitor, 1 aircraft carrier, 9 cruisers, 22 destroyers, 1 fast escort ship, 12 submarines, 3 escort ships, 6 corvettes, 2 patrol boats, 7 mine-layers 6 river gunboats, 3 auxiliary cruisers and 1 auxiliary aircraft.

In 1942 the British Navy suffered losses including 2 aircraft carriers, 13 cruisers, 31 destroyers, 6 fast escort ships, 14 U-boats, 6 escort ships, 10 corvettes, 2 patrol boats, 5 mine-layers and 1 auxiliary aircraft carrier.

FACTORY WORKERS TO BE GIVEN MEDALS

Those Contributing to Nation's Wartime Industries Will Be Honored Feb. 11

The Labor Service Medal of Merit, corresponding in importance to the Order of the Golden Kite which is given to soldiers, will be conferred on men who have contributed much to the nation's wartime industries, at the Premier's official residence on the occasion of Kigensetsu, on February 11, Domei reported yesterday.

The labor Service Medal of Merit will be given to more than 100 persons who have rendered distinguished services in factories, mines and other fields connected with the nation's important wartime industries throughout the country. The medals will be respectively conferred upon these persons at the Premier's official residence by Premier General Hideki Tojo, in his capacity as War Minister, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Welfare Minister Chikahiko Koizumi, and Finance Minister Okinori Kaya in accordance with their respective field of work.

In this connection, those who are working in factories will be decorated by prefectural governors, while those who are working in mines will be given medals from their respective chiefs of the Mining Inspection Bureau.

For persons who have passed away after rendering meritorious services to the nation's wartime industries, the medals will be offered before the spirits of the departed, while for those who are sick in bed, the medals will be given at their sick bed.

It is remembered that the Government, on September 19, promulgated the system of conferring these two kinds of labor service medals upon persons who have been rendering meritorious services to the nation's industries indispensable for carrying on the war.

BOMBING OF CALCUTTA SHOCKS BRITISH IN INDIA

Air Raids Conducted by Japanese Forces Entirely Unexpected, Dispatch Admits

The recent air raids on Calcutta by Japanese Air Units have dealt an unusually great shock on British residents in India, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei dated January 2. A London dispatch, the same dispatch adds, carries a New Delhi dispatch to the Manchester Guardian in the following strain:

"The bombing of Calcutta by Japanese Air Units was utterly unexpected. This has given a really serious shock to British residents in India. The bombings carried terror right into the hearts of British residents. Such bombings, if repeated, will surely have more or less serious results."

Japanese Planes Raid Merauke and Smash Works Being Built

SHOOT DOWN 12 CRAFT

Aerial Combats and Anti-Aircraft Fire Successful in Repulsing Attacks in the North

The Imperial Headquarters at 2 p.m. Monday announced that Japanese Navy Air Units attacked and destroyed the enemy air base under construction at Merauke in the southern part of New Guinea, repulsed enemy air raids on Rabaul and Sulumi and shot down 12 enemy planes in aerial combat and by anti-aircraft gunfire at Munda and Narukami (formerly Kiska) Island in the Aleutians.

The announcement reads as follows:

"(1) Japanese Navy Air Units operating in the New Guinea area on December 30 and 31 launched fierce attacks on Merauke in southern New Guinea and destroyed and put out of commission an army air base under construction there.

"(2) Naval Air Units based on New Britain Island and in the Solomons repulsed a total of 50 odd enemy planes, which raided Munda, Rabaul and Sulumi in the period between December 31 and January 2. It should be noted here especially that in the course of the enemy air raid on Munda on January 2 Japanese anti-aircraft batteries shot down six out of 30 odd enemy planes by anti-aircraft gunfire (two of the enemy planes shot down are uncertain).

"(3) Navy Air Units in the Narukami Island area engaged enemy planes which came to raid the island in the period between December 30 and January 1 and shot down five enemy fighter planes in aerial combats. In the same period Japanese anti-aircraft batteries shot down one enemy B-25 plane."

Merauke is located on the southern coast of New Guinea near the border of the former Dutch New Guinea and British New Guinea. The enemy attempted to make Merauke a base for its air offensive together with Port Moresby on the southern coast of British New Guinea.

Sulumi is located in the southwestern district of New Britain. Gasmata, which was previously occupied by Japanese Navy Forces, is situated near Sulumi.

A Melbourne dispatch to Lisbon under date of January 4 relayed to Domei states that the Southwestern Pacific Anti-Axis Forces Headquarters announced on January 1 that Japanese Air Units bombed Merauke, a port on the southern coast of Dutch New Guinea.

No New Year Holidays

The New Year holidays are as if they do not exist on the first line extending from the Aleutians to the Solomons. The 1943 in which the United States professes to turn to the offensive dawned with its persistent air campaigning in the north and south, only to be repulsed with heavy damage by the Imperial Forces which are secure in their impregnable and far superior strategic positions, as Monday's communique of the Imperial Headquarters indicates.

The communique reveals that the Imperial Navy Air Force conducted its first bombing attack on Merauke in the southern part of New Guinea, beat back the enemy planes that came attacking over New Britain Island and the Solomons and that it was active in the Narukami Island area. The same announcement shows that the American counter-attack has taken on a new form, turning from strategy based on warships to that based on aircraft. The following are some of the year-end New Year engagements on the vast Pacific:

(1) In the New Guinea Area. Learning that the enemy had been secretly constructing an air base at a point west of the shore opposite Thursday Island, south of New Guinea, the Imperial Navy Air Force in the New Guinea area carried out surprise attacks on the unfinished

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ARMY SPOKESMAN URGES MEDITATION

We Must Reflect on What Has Happened and Determine To Crush the Foe

By Lieutenant-Colonel,
HIKOZANE YOKOYAMA
(Spokesman of The Japanese Army Press Bureau in Shanghai)

The firm confidence to achieve final victory lies in the crystallization of the indomitable spirit that fills and stimulates the body with unflinching will power to conquer every difficulty and an iron determination to overcome whatever obstacles which may lie in the way. The history of our country demands of us the will to win. That determination springs from a mind that is as clear and tranquil as the waters of a mountain pool. In it there is a Divine Command to place self in the hands of death and never to retreat until the battle is won. Also, this is the revelation which always burns in the minds of the people of a vigorous nation.

There can be no victory without determination to conquer all hardships. This confidence is not an abstract ethereal emotion, divorced from actualities. It is the action itself that hews the footholds for the upward march. The confidence in victory lies in fighting, and the power to fight of the nation that is striving to win.

This War of Greater East Asia is a struggle that embraces the aim to destroy the evil machinations of the Anglo-American Powers in their endeavors for hegemony over East Asia. Moreover, because of this the struggle will be a long term war with a decisive outcome. Of this we are certain, and accordingly, we are prepared and determined. Confidence in victory is the result of whole-hearted determination. Therefore we must show clearly the way we must proceed. By knowing the enemy and by knowing ourselves, a hundred wars can never be lost. All generals, strategists and warriors from time immemorial to this day have used this axiom as their guiding compass needle. Always see yourself clearly and know your real power. Then evaluate the real power of your enemy. By comparison we calculate correctly and upon the result of that correct calculation we base our confidence.

* * *

At this juncture, and under the existing circumstances, deep reflection and meditation over what has already taken place, is of vital importance. Upon the results of this reflection must we decide on our next step. This is the time to make new our confidence to win absolute victory. We have won great victories at the start of the Greater East Asia War, and the war was opened with our armed forces in absolute possession of the upper hand. But thus far this war is still in the preliminary stage.

Also, one year has already passed, a year which must not be measured by the yardstick of a calendar. The real aspect of the war is the true issue in question. From this standpoint, the war is still in the opening stage. Therefore, we must never relax our thoughts of pursuing our final objective.

At first, just prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the enemy's estimation of us was a foolishly self-conceited one. Vice-Admiral Husband Kimmel, then Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, declared that in order to bring Japan to her knees, all that would be required would be an economic blockade, and that should any armed measures be required, a single blow would prove more than sufficient. Anotner boast was that the United States navy could annihilate the Japanese Navy in three months.

The idea that in order to break Japan to pieces required only a few months, a period of time which was believed to be more than enough, was a mistaken conception held by the American general public which had been brought to a high pitch of belligerent war fever by their warmongering leaders.

Here, America presents itself as a perfect example of one who knows neither his enemy nor himself.

* * *

In this light, their continuous defeats, so unexpectedly shattering their roseate dreams, provided them with a much needed opportunity to examine their true position. They found that their vaunted ABCD encirclement strategy was smashed to pieces, with Burma, Malaya, the Philippines, New Guinea and all the other territories in the South Seas fallen into Japanese hands, and that the very same strategic points by which they had hoped to encircle Japan could be used as bases for attacks directed against America.

Australia too is in a precarious position, while in the north, the most strategically important bases in the Aleutians have been taken over by us. The entire strategic aspect has been reversed in Japan's favor.

Confronted with this grim array of distasteful realities, America was jolted into wakefulness. Compelled to see the cold and rigorous actualities, America came to feel that Japan was to be feared. Their cry became; Japan must not be underestimated nor treated with contempt. They felt very keenly that they had been placed into a most unfavorable position strategically.

In order to restore his badly damaged prestige in the eyes of the people, Roosevelt is desperately engaged in building up the strength of American arms and plans for attacking Japan.

Today, we must not overlook the effects of Roosevelt's magical fanning of the duped American people into a fighting frenzy of war fervor. America, after drinking the bitter cup of defeat for a whole year, has found a chance to reflect on its position and to renew its knowledge of the enemy and their determination.

We, on our part, on seeing this, have only this to say: "We are ready!" We know our enemy and we know ourselves. Therefore only solidify our determination to continue the battle until final victory is won.

With this in mind, we make firm our unflinching determination to win the absolute victory.

Naval Air Units Attack Enemy Bases

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air facilities on December 30 and 31, demolishing and rendering them unusable.

(2) In the Solomons and New Britain Area. The enemy air attacks on Rabaul, Munda and Sulumi, important Japanese bases in the Solomons and on New Britain, continued daily since the year-end. An aggregate total of 50 or more aircraft came attacking in the three days between December 31 and January 2. Our forces in the Solomons and on New Britain repulsed each attack with loss to the enemy. Especially on January 2, just before dawn, the enemy came in a force of six B-25's, six carrier-borne bombers and six fighters, in an attempt to raid Munda. At once the Japanese anti-aircraft battery opened fire and shot down one carrier-borne bomber and one fighter (uncertain), putting the enemy to flight. No sooner had they gone, however, than another unit of 14 planes, six B-25's, four carrier-borne bombers and four fighters, came attacking. The anti-aircraft battery again went into action and shot down the bombers (one uncertain), and two P-39 fighters, again defeating and repulsing the enemy.

(3) The Aleutians Area. The Imperial Navy Air Units in the area of Narukami Island, braving severe cold weather with strong winds and snow, engaged enemy fighter planes in violent air fights over a period of three days from December 30 till January 1. They shot down three enemy planes on December 30 and two on January 1.

The naval air units based in the area of the Aleutians on December 31 fired on an enemy plane, B-25, type, from the ground and brought it down.

As for enemy air attacks against our bases in the Aleutians area, there were 25 of them involving 99 planes, over a period of two months from November 1 till December 29. Each of these attacks was repulsed by us. An idea can be drawn as to the persistency with which the enemy is counter-attacking in this area. It will be easy to imagine the anxiety and privations of the officers and men of the Imperial Forces who on isolated islands in the northern waters and battling against freezing temperatures and heavy snow drifts are keeping on the watch for the enemy.

Thus offensively and defensively the front lines, which extend from 2,000 nautical miles north to 4,000 nautical miles south of Nippon Proper, are solid and unshakable, with morale extremely high. Though each encounter ends with victory coming to our Forces, America's aerial counter-assaults have become more furious than ever.

There are no holidays for our Forces in the Solomons and New Guinea in the South, and the Aleutians in the North.

Lin Yu-Tang Flays Cool U.S. Attitude

(Continued From Page 1)

General Hsiung thus has decided to return home and called at the White House to report that he will depart the dispatch adds.

A Lisbon dispatch to Domei dated January 3 states that, finding itself in a miserable plight as a result of the virtual interception of the Burma "blood transfusion" route, Chungking is crying for help to America and Britain for supplies of war materials. It is reported, the dispatch adds, that Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chungking's Foreign Minister, who has gone to India in the company of British parliamentarians who have recently visited Chungking, is likely to visit London in the near future to implore the British Government to send it supplies of war materials which now are extremely short at Chungking.

ORIENTAL IDEOLOGY SEEN NEED IN MALAI

Damage Caused to Factories And Harbor Facilities Was Less Than Feared

Malai and Sumatra no longer look as they did formerly. They have discarded their old garb, and are in the process of making their appearance in entirely new ones, writes Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa in the Asahi. He continues:

"The greatest damage inflicted in Malai and Sumatra by the War of Greater East Asia was not the destruction of rubber plantations, factories and harbor facilities. Of course, damages were caused to them, but not to such a great extent as inferred from their disrupted functions. Their resurrection was comparatively easy. The foremost and greatest destruction took place in the education of the native inhabitants because the schools were completely closed, and the educational system was thoroughly demolished without restoration to this day.

"However, one need not come to the hasty conclusion that this is truly a terrible situation; destruction does not always signify loss. Destruction had to be voluntarily undertaken, which could not have been possible in times of peace. War had rendered this possible. Education based on Occidental ideology had to be expelled from the Orient and never allowed to be revived.

Oriental Ideology Needed

"What we must attempt hereafter, is to implant in the minds of the Malaian people fundamental Oriental ideology and to exterminate the old Occidental concepts, in order to bring the Malaian people back to their original form to unite with Japan ultimately.

"Education has not been resumed as yet. Schools have been opened, but only for the purpose of keeping the children from forming indolent habits, and to teach them as temporary measure Japanese, mathematics and handicrafts.

"Education for Malaians should be evolved on a system in which the Malaian language will be the foremost teaching medium. Fundamental policies will be determined hereafter, and real education commenced after due deliberation. No need exists for hasty makeshifts.

"The importance of the Japanese language was keenly impressed on me on my arrival here. Correct Japanese must be taught and any temporizing measures to meet the demands of the moment are not consistent with Japan's policies. From my own experience of teaching Japanese, I realized how interesting my own native tongue is.

Different Method Necessary

"When teaching the Japanese language to other peoples, the method applied at the Japanese national schools does not work, for the national school pupils already have mastered a vocabulary of over 3,000 words and are able to speak good Japanese at the time of their entrance in schools. The method and the textbooks in teaching the national school pupils and the same for those without knowledge of even one word of Japanese, must necessarily differ.

"The same principle as of teaching the deaf and dumb the mouth to mouth method, with each word taught one at a time, must be applied. Actual experience in teaching makes one feel this keenly, and Japanese is actually being taught thus. The results are excellent. The compilation of Malai-Japanese textbooks will be undertaken in due course. Things must not be rushed. Patience and deliberation are most essential.

"I hold the position of the President of Dai Nippon Ongaku Bunka Kyokai (Dai Nippon Music and Culture Society), but I have no ear for music. I do not understand music, but the very fact that I do not understand was the qualifying factor for my election to the presidency. As the Society itself is not concerned directly with music, I am not in a position to discourse on the subject.

"However, in order to effect a better understanding of the native customs of Malai and Sumatra, I invited the people of the Military Administration one evening to a program of music and dance. All expressed profound surprise at the high degree of development and regarded the culture of the southern regions in a new light. It may be a small beginning, but things like this serve as an initial step for furtherance of intimacy with the peoples of the southern regions. The entertainment groups coming from Japan also bring good results.

Fond of Japanese Music

"I have been informed that Japanese music is composed in minor scale sounds. The people of the southern regions seem to have something common; the native inhabitants gladly listened to Japanese music. It was a source of regret to me that we did not have sufficient music or records to distribute widely.

"The native inhabitants sang very well such songs as Aikoku-koshinkyoku and Kojo-no-tsuki. Radios have not been distributed to the people in general, so results cannot be expected in this direction. Intimacy through music seems quite effective and should be given greater emphasis.

"Now is the time for action, not for mere arguments. We want members who will do their part, no matter how small, in actual work. Professionals would be very welcome.

"Excluding the news movies, some of the propaganda movies were failures, as they are too many in number and cheaply made. The movies must be produced separately, to meet the needs of each territory and under the supervision of people familiar with the customs and requirements of the regions. The present needs are not for the filming of Mt. Fuji, cherry blossoms, tea ceremony, geishas, Japanese landscapes and arts and antiquated customs. The strong and virile aspects of Japan are in need of being shown to the people of the South. The movies should be cheery and stimulating. They would perhaps be best on the line of the 'kodan' or of story telling type.

"Radio seems to be most restricted. We want to hear Japan more—her voice, her music. Record broadcasting will do very well if nothing else is possible. We want to hear of the bounteous crops, music of the harvest dances, tingling of the sleigh bells, the singing of cicadas intermingled with the noise of the summer festivals; all these we want suggestive of the different seasons."

Thai Monarch Evinces Great Interest In Invincible Imperial Navy's Victory

King Ananda Mahidol of Thailand has taken great interest in the Imperial Navy ever since its forces sank the so-called unsinkable British battleship, Prince of Wales and the Repulse, on December 10, 1941, the Yomiuri-Hochi learned from Zurich on January 1, states Domei.

The youthful King of Thailand, who is presently staying at Arosa, eastern Switzerland's well-known winter sports center, is popularly known among his friends as a "young naval expert." He collects model warships, naval almanacs and other souvenirs of the sea as his hobby, the Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent revealed.

The racial and historic relations between Nippon and Thailand, the correspondent disclosed, are now deeply impressed in the King's mind, though for various reasons he has not had many opportunities to study about Nippon.

The King is an able linguist, being proficient in Latin, Greek, French, English and German. To make the scope of his linguistic study wider, the King is preparing to study the Nippon language.

Despite his perfectly Westernized life in Switzerland, the correspondent added, the King retains the spirit and characteristics of Asiatics.

TIMOR IS CHEERFUL UNDER 'NEW ORDER'

(Continued From Page 1)

forts to secure required foodstuffs. Keeping in touch with all parties concerned, the Civil Administration Section is adopting a wise policy to assure a smooth supply of provisions.

The authorities also are endeavoring to produce more foodstuffs on the island. For the cultivation of vegetables, a big plantation near Koepang is utilized and satisfactory results are being attained.

For the cultivation of rice, preparations are being made as places suitable for the purpose have been discovered.

Sandalwood Forests Found

A glance at the island from a plane shows that the whole area appears to be dotted with palm trees only because trees of other descriptions are few. In the interior, however, sandalwood forests are found here and there.

Formerly, sandalwood was the most important export product, although the former Dutch East Indies Government controls its shipping abroad.

In schools, the major part of which are for the education of the islanders, Japanese is taught with Malaian. The students are quick to learn Japanese and remarkable progress is visible everywhere. Some are no wable to write and read "hiragana."

A tabloid paper called "Timor Weekly," edited in Malaian, is very popular among the islanders. Every issue of the weekly carries articles covering Japan's victories in East Asia.

Informed of the series of Japan's brilliant war results through the "Timor Weekly," the islanders are relying upon Japan more and more.

Since the advance of the Japanese Forces in the island, rajahs have been making serious efforts to properly guide the people.

When newsreels were shown on December 9 for the Japanese soldiers in the island, the islanders were allowed to enjoy them. Seeing Japanese soldiers fighting bravely and dauntlessly, all native spectators were highly moved and their confidence in Japan increased.

In this way, everything is becoming bright and cheerful and on all streets, signs of good times are seen. (Approved by the Imperial Headquarters.)

VITAL GOODS FLOW TO ALEUTIANS ISLE

(Continued from Page 1)

officer, he merely grinned and said nothing. Everyone on board was composed. On the day, just before our arrival at Narukami Island, the men or board began to put the guns and weapons in shape. "All hands, stand by your post!" resounded the order throughout the ship. This was during the early hours of the morning. Men jumped out of their hammocks which they rolled into mantlets. Preparations were made for enemy attack. But there was a dense fog, which restricted observation to less than 100 meters.

However, according to reports, enemy planes were on patrol. The fleet sped on. We spent several anxious hours, as we figured that the Narukami Island must be within reach. While we had apparently overcome the dangers of an air raid, anxiety was next felt as to whether or not we could discover our objective.

The navigating officer fastened his eyes on the chart and gyro compass. To make things worse he was unable to observe the signal from the warship ahead of his.

"The enemy!" shouted the sailor on the lookout, as he heard the roar of the motors through the thick fog. All the men on the watch gazed skyward. But there was no sign of the enemy plane attempting to attack, although the droning of the motors afar and near was heard for some time.

Our next problem was to discover land. According to the navigating officer, by following this course, we should be able to see the searchlight on the left of Narukami Island within a certain hour. From our fleet there was a constant signal, "Notify us of the present position," to which we received no response.

"Well, if we can't fix the position, we'll have to try it again tomorrow morning," the captain remarked and fixed his gaze ahead.

Narukami Is Sighted

"What's that!" he suddenly pointed to the left. There were few lights scarcely visible to the naked eye. "Why, that is the searchlight! That must be the searchlight from Narukami Island," shouted the navigating officer.

About an hour later the fog turned into rain and lashed against the sides of the ship. A few minutes later a boat came alongside our warship, and after being loaded departed toward the dark shore in the midst of the heavy sea.

Like Midway, Narukami Island lies 180 degrees east longitude and is of coral formation. It is known as the "necklace of pearl" among the Aleutian group.

We learned that since the island was occupied by Japanese troops, American planes had been in the habit of dropping large-sized bombs. But we were informed that all these have been blind level-bombings from the air, and most of the bombardments merely frightened the salmon and trout in the Bering Sea.

"One day we heard the metallic-like roar of the motors, and saw the shadow of what appeared to be the "North American" plane, one of the men told us. "That was about the time of Tokyo raid. We had a glimpse of the crew as the plane flew past."

As regards the health of the soldiers, we were informed that the army surgeon would traverse the snow-covered tundra in going to and fro from one dugout to another. The army surgeons are making every effort to prevent the men from attacks of cold, frost-bite or scurvy.

Besides the lack of exercise for the men, a middle-aged army surgeon declared that it was difficult to adjust fatigue and sleep due to the short days and long nights of the arctic zones.

With our mission completed after supplies and ammunition were deposited on land, we left these men to their task—a hard one to say the least, but an important one in the far-flung defenses of the Japanese Empire.

Chinese Lawyers to Meet

C.P.S.

NANKING, January 3.—For the purpose of strengthening the law-enforcement structure, the Ministry of Justice is convening a national judicial conference in Nanking between January 11 and 13.

P.I. RECONSTRUCTION PUSHED BY PIONEERS

Civilian Army Spreads Peace And Goodwill Following Ousting of Enemy

As the Japanese Forces advanced more and more into the interior of the Philippine Islands, freeing the country from the American yoke, an army of engineers, teachers, research workers, civil administrators and many other pioneers in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere followed in their wake. Keeping close behind the advancing soldiers, they spread peace and goodwill as they went along, and the job of reconstruction was started on as the enemy was pushed back from each position.

Three days before the occupation of Manila, President Quezon and a large group of his followers fled the town leaving the inhabitants to control peace and order as best as they could. With Manila completely occupied, and the work of reconstruction ready to begin, Sr. Jorge B. Vargas, for six years secretary to President Quezon, was appointed to the post of Mayor of Manila. His appointment was well-received by Japanese and Filipinos alike.

On assuming his post, Sr. Vargas signed with the Japanese High Command a seven-point agreement to govern the future administration of the Islands. Among the chief points was the restoration of police administration and public services, control and traffic of goods, control of the movements of enemy nationals, enforcement of relief measures and acceptance of Japanese supervisors, advisers, and experts in the municipal administration.

Positions Are Recognized

The Japanese High Command on their side agreed to recognize all existing official positions in the municipal government. Freedom of worship was also among the concessions extended to the new Manila Administration. The recognition of existing laws and legal usages, excepting those cases where it would run contrary to the situation arising from the occupation of the city by the Japanese, was also agreed upon. General Emilio Aguinaldo and General Artemio Ricarte, both well-known figures in the fight for Philippine Independence, extended their aid and the aid of their followers to the new administration.

Reconstruction work began with the administration organizing a central government on January 24 for those areas under control of the Japanese, with Jorge B. Vargas named the Philippines' Chief Administrator. The motto of the new government was "Philippines for Filipinos." The movement of establishing a Co-Prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia, with Japan taking the lead, was well on its way.

As the land under Japanese control returned to normal conditions, and with the last of the American forces bottled up in Bataan and Corregidor farmers began to return to their homes, while those city-dwellers that had fled to the hills returned to resume their work. Buffaloes were hitched to plows and set to till the fields, the rice fields were sowed and the general work of reconstructing the land began.

Shops Are Reopened

In the cities, shops were opened and workers returned to their jobs. The ponderous wheels of industry were slowly gearing up to work to capacity. Factories belched smoke, and normal conditions quickly returned to Manila and the other cities that were freed by the Japanese. In Manila itself, the Japanese banks had started work as soon as the occupation of the city was completed and within a short time Philippine banks had also opened their doors for business. Mail service between Manila and Japan, Chosen, Taiwan, Manchoukuo and the Kwantung Leased Territory was resumed.

Drastic changes were made in the Philippine educational system. All Anglo-American influence in the curriculum was slowly weeded out, while the English language was beginning to be eliminated by Tagalog, the main Filipino dialect. Schools to enlighten people on the meaning of the New Order in East Asia were opened up with attendance in them increasing daily. Tagalog was declared the official language of the Philippine Islands, with the Japanese language daily gaining more and more popularity.

To speed up the re-birth of Filipino youths, hundreds of schools and educational training camps were opened up in all parts of the Islands and the pupils were explained their rich cultural heritage. By September all the high schools and musical academies had opened their doors and pupils flocked to the gateway of knowledge. By order of the Government, co-education was prohibited in the high schools.

To alleviate the suffering of destitute families, the Public Welfare Department of the Philippine administration up to March, had distributed large quantities of rice, tinned milk and other foodstuffs to the unfortunate families. A census of the unemployed had been taken, and an employment bureau opened to enable them to get some work.

Bridges and railroads destroyed by retreating American troops were repaired and brought up to normal working conditions. The railway line between Manila and North Luzon was opened for traffic early in the year, while the Bataan and Calumpit railways also resumed operations. This opening of a quick road to Bataan enabled welfare workers to speed necessary food and other supplies to that area and to send leaders to commence reconstruction work.

Factories worked overtime to produce goods necessary for the reconstruction of the Philippines and the surplus to be exported to other Asiatic countries. The economic position of the Islands improved greatly and there is no question of any shortage of food, while in some branches of industrial undertakings production surpassed all previous records.

All Shortages Remedied

Under expert Japanese agricultural and industrial supervision all shortages and deficiency in Philippine farm products and factory goods were gradually remedied. The production of rice has been speeded up and it is expected that there will not be any need to import foodstuffs from outside as was done previously.

As in all Eastern countries, rice is the staple food of the people, and the growing of this cereal was greatly improved under Japanese control. The growth of other food-products was also improved.

Plans for the development of natural resources were well on their way with the most notable and ambitious arrangements made in the enlargement of the cotton crop and the planting of new quinine trees. The area under consideration for planting cotton covers over a million acres, while with the improved methods of planting and gathering, the crop is expected to be of first-class quality. Cultivation of quinine was planned to be increased, with more than a million and a half quinine trees in Kuidon province in Mindanao Island. The output of quinine from this source is expected to exceed 2,800 kilograms by 1943. Assistance to farmers will be made by granting them short-term loans.

Progress is recorded in the fields, in the factories and workshops, in education and in every branch of business and civil undertaking. New undertakings and new ideas are all working for the future wealth and happiness of Asiatics—all working for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Choice of Stahmer Is Hailed in Tokyo

(Continued From Page 1)

friendly relations between Tokyo and Berlin.

"The present reshuffle by the Wilhelmstrasse is just a usual year-end personnel change, and has no special significance."

The appoinment of Dr. Stahmer who is considered the right hand man of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop as ambassador to Japan is hailed in the Japanese capital.

Born in Hamburg in 1892, Dr. Stahmer first was in business. He saw action in the last World War and was advanced to the rank of captain of the cavalry. After the war, Dr. Stahmer was engaged in trade with South America and the South Sea regions.

Dr. Stahmer was appointed a member of the Ribbentrop bureau which was established in 1933 as a private diplomatic office for the German Foreign Minister. Ever since he has participated in the planning of important diplomatic moves of the German Government.

In 1939 he was appointed minister at large of the German Foreign office in charge of East Asiatic Affairs. Ever since then he has handled diplomatic problems between Germany and Japan.

After his visit to Japan in the Spring of 1940, he reported to the Fuehrer and Colonel von Ribbentrop his observations on Japan, contributing much in bringing about a better understanding of the situation in Japan.

On September 7 of the same year, Dr. Stahmer, accompanied by his wife, visited Japan to conclude the Tripartite Alliance.

On October 10, 1941, he was appointed ambassador to China, and visited Japan on his way to his post.

It is expected by Japanese observers here that the appointment of Dr. Stahmer as ambassador to Japan will greatly assist in bringing about even closer tie between Germany and Japan.

ENVOY TO THAILAND HERE

Ambassador Tsubokami Calls on East Asia Ministry Head

Teiji Tsubokami, Ambassador to Thailand, came to Tokyo on January 4, arriving at Tokyo station at 3:25 p.m.

He proceeded to the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs where he met Minister Kazuo Aoki.

The object of his visit to Japan was stated to be to make arrangements on general affairs with the authorities of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry and Foreign Office.

FLYING FORTRESS SENT TO ITS DOOM

(Continued From Page 1)

seen to ignite. There was resounding applause from the ground.

Presently the fire extinguished itself.

The enemy plane tottered. Then it righted itself. Now, it was flying as though nothing was the matter with it.

Our group of fighters made another attack on the enemy. The planes, by turns, machine-gunned the enemy.

We were praying fervently that the enemy plane might be ended with quickly.

Now, the enemy plane was lost to our view. It had disappeared in the sky to the southward, with Japanese planes close behind it.

We waited anxiously for word telling of the end of the enemy plane.

The word came a little later. It said that the enemy plane was shot down at a certain hour over the southern extremity of Choiseul Island, 200 kilometers from Bougainville Island.

The enemy plane apparently had attempted to escape by flying at a high altitude by making use of its great power of ascending. After all, it was no match for our fighter planes.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

States mobilized all its available materials in order to equip an army of 4,000,000 but fell short proves that it must devote the greater part of its productive capacity to the equipment of its army if that vast projected strength is to be built up. There is nothing strange, therefore, in the fact that the United States should be found so cold in regard to any other project.

The selfish United States is bound to betray its perfidious nature once it sees that matters are not progressing as it wishes. It has not scrupled to make the Soviet Union take the full brunt of the German offensive, to incite Chungking to fight Japan for its sake and to sacrifice any other nation to its aim of world conquest. Now it finds that it must equip a vast army at home in order to defend itself. There can be little hesitation for the United States to relegate to secondary considerations any aid to Chungking or Britain. How many, however, believe that the United States really requires 7,500,000 fighting men to defend America? It is only a piece with the United States' basic policy of monopolizing all the fruits of success and to abandon all its allies in a pinch. There is no cure for the absurd folly of Chungking which, while complaining over the perfidy of the United States, still seeks to follow its instructions.

America's Sad Plight

NIPPON SANGYO—The failure of the price policy of the American Government led to the resignation of Leon Henderson, Director of the Price Adjustment Board. At that time there were reports telling of the possibility of easing the restrictions on materials used by industries turning out goods for civilian use.

It must be clear to the American people that it is impossible to increase the supplies of goods needed by civilians while stressing the increased production of war materials. As has been anticipated, recent foreign cables tell of the increase in the tendency among the Americans to engage in illegal business transactions. According to these cables, two large stores in Washington are accused of infringing the regulations establishing the highest retail prices for commodities, 60 landowners in the war factory areas throughout the country are in trouble for violating the law concerning the system of maximum ground rents, and 116 butchers and canners throughout the country have been indicted for raising prices without official permission. Of course these cases are typical. We are told that nearly 40 per cent of the 12,000 dealers in provisions in America have violated the price ceiling law.

As for the American law for the control of gasoline prices, it would seem that there are few willing to observe it. We are told that more than 70 per cent of the 500 service stations in the eastern part of America are accused of violating the law.

There is a marked increase in offences in America against the laws restricting the use of gasoline, tires, coffee, and bicycles. The infringement of the law for the use of gasoline is said to be most frequent, a fact which shows the extent to which the life of an American is dependent on the automobile. The increase in crime of this sort in America shows the weakness of the American war-time economy.

Col. Lo Inspects Troops

C.P.S.

NANTUNG, January 4.—Colonel Lo Ching-Yen, chief of the peace preservation department, and others of the North Kiangsu Office of the Chairman of the Military Commission, recently made an inspection tour of the troops garrisoned in Nantung and its vicinity.

MERCHANTMEN DEFY SUDDEN DEATH ON HIGH SEAS

Snub-Nosed Ships Manned by Tight-Lipped Men of Daring Fight Lurking Submarines, Warships, Angry Waters to Carry Out Their Mission

The brilliant exploits of the Imperial Naval Forces in the War of Greater East Asia are in no small measure due to the ceaseless and vigilant work of the seamen manning the merchant ships, writes Yoichiro Ando in a recent issue of the Gendai magazine.

Through waters in which sometimes enemy submarines come to look for prey, the Japanese merchantmen are valiantly sailing, responsibly fulfilling their assigned duties in cooperation with the armed forces of Japan. A detailed account of the sailors' activities and of the exciting encounters between a certain Japanese merchantman and an enemy submarine is given in the article below.

The calm and clear blue sea which surrounds our beloved country heightens in itself the national beauty and the characteristic of Japan. What a contrast this is to the murky East China Sea? But upon advancing further south, one will notice that the color of the ocean becomes increasingly green till one morning a sea-voyager will find himself looking over the vast expanse of an emerald-hued South China Sea. This bright hue gradually wears off as the coasts of Malai and Sumatra draw near. Then upon approaching the Andaman Islands in the Indian Ocean, the ocean begins to assume a very deep green shade.

Other than the interesting variation of ocean colors, the sunset on the high sea is beautiful. Mere words cannot fully describe the grandiose spectacle of the setting sun, especially on the boundless expanse of the Greater East Asian Sea.

However, the seas of Greater East Asia are not always as beautiful and calm, for whenever a storm descends over the area it assumes an entirely different aspect. It is over the waves of these seas that our merchantmen plow through, day in and day out. These merchantmen are indispensible to our Army and Navy. Our courageous and skilful seamen and navigators who man these merchantmen through storm and enemy, infested areas are truly unsung heroes. They ask for no public acclamation; only an earnest desire to fulfill their given responsibility successfully and thereby contribute in the great task for which our nation is now at war. The dauntless seafaring spirit coupled with the high sense of responsibility has made our merchant marine one of the best of its kind in the world.

When our merchantman prepares to put to sea every member of the vessel assembles on the deck to swear a Seaman's Oath and resolves, in the like manner as our armed forces, to dedicate himself to the cause of the nation.

The joy and pleasure of cruising on a calm sea are experienced only in times of peace. When a nation is at war, all seamen welcome a rough, stormy night on the high seas. This is because on such a night the worries of being attacked by an enemy submarine is reduced. Nevertheless, every precaution is taken to safeguard the ship's journey. As darkness descends the vigil is redoubled regardless of the weather. Just as the blackout is essential on land to ineffectuate the enemy's air raid, an absolute light-control must be observed on the sea by the ships at night.

Since doors, port holes and other openings from where lights can leak out are all tightly closed and covered at night, the temperature inside the ship's chambers ranges from 95 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit. This is especially true in the waters of the Southern Region. A slightest glare can be observed from great distances and the ship may fall prey to lurking enemy submarines.

Minute Inspection Necessary

Minute inspection and attention are required to see that the vessel does not give out the tell-tale glare to the enemy undersea craft. It is very difficult, sometimes, to detect a ray of light leaking from one's own ship from either the bridge or from atop the highest watch-post. It is like, for instance, a smudge on one's own face which cannot be observed until someone call's attention to it. It is often thought that the ship's light-control is perfect but when observed by another vessel from a distance, a speck of light here and a speck there might be easily discernible in the darkness. Ironically, the darker the ship is made, the more light seems to escape into the open.

Among the lights which leak out, the one that points upward invites the greatest danger. A single ray of light will enable an enemy submarine to learn the ship's line of advance and it would allow the submarine to maneuver into position to release its missiles of destruction into the ship's hull. Enemy submarines are usually more active at night. The nightly efforts spent by the seamen on light-control is a thing which the people on land cannot easily conceive. Night after night both the officers and crew work, eat and sleep in compartments where the humidity is high and the temperature intolerable Electric fans are not operated within the tightly closed compartments for reason of health, as it stirs up the dust particles into the stagnant air which the men must breath.

To a vessel, water is the very life itself. When troops board transports, stringent water rationing system is carried out to conserve the water supply. But sometimes, in spite of economy, the supply runs short.

There was an instance when that very thing occured. As a last step all unnecessary waste of fresh water was prohibited and the undivided cooperation of the soldiers was sought. Each soldier was rationed a beer bottle full of fresh water a day. This meager amount was to be used for drinking and washing for that day. It was unavoidable that this inconvenient step was taken, as a last measure of resort, but the attitudes of the soldiers were splendid.

If fresh water is to be called the life of a vessel, than an escorting warship which convoys a vessel can be looked upon as a protecting father or a big brother.

There are several cases where our unescorted merchantmen singlehandedly engaged enemy submarines. For example, the hair-rising experiences encountered by one of our transports during its frequent runs substantiates this fact.

Danger Lurks in Calm Sea

The sea off a certain east coast was calm and clear in the sunset. With the rap of the beautiful setting sun striking the port side, a transport steamed due north. The sun and the natural coloring which reflected on the surface of the sea provided a perfect setting for enemy submarines to hunt out its victim. The reflection on the port side was so bright and irritating that the field of vision was dimmed.

Somewhere on the southern Pacific.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

An enemy undersea craft lurked in the neighborhood but its periscope could not be spotted by the guard on duty. Suddenly he noticed two torpedoes swishing, parallel to each other, at a terrific speed toward his vessel. Instantaneously he perceived the enemy's position to be 75 legrees to the left and 3,000 meters away, and there wasn't a second to be lost. While at the same time he intuitively picked up the telephone to bellow into it, "Port full! Full speed ahead!" he pulled hard with his other hand at the cord of an emergency whistle.

Can the ship's sudden left-turn beat the torpedoes? Eyes that followed the onrushing torpedoes could not help feeling that the explosives would hit the ship, for they were ever drawing nearer. A frantic desire to throw something at the missiles to deflect its course seized the guard's mind.

As if by the grace of Heaven, the ships' turn beat the torpedoes which almost grazed the stern. A sailor who was at the stern at the time later recounted that the moment the ship veered, one of the torpedoes that grazed the stern bounced up into the air like a seal and the next moment it flopped back into the ocean and sank harmlessly to the bottom.

In anticipation of further attack, the ship proceeded in a zig-zagged course with a determination to ram into the submarine if chance permitted. Deck guns soon went into action to pour shell after shell at the approximate position of the enemy craft but if apparently made good its escape.

However, several days later when this same vessel was again attacked by another submarine it engaged the enemy and probably sank it. On that afternoon, about 2 o'clock, the weather was clear but a wind of 13 meters velocity was blowing. This slightly chopped up the sea and white foams of waves formed on the surface.

It was just a few moments after gunnery practice when a look-out sighted a streak of churned foam, 50 degrees to the starboard and 1,500 meters away. It looked very much like a school of fish. But the guard's sharp eyes detected a trail, a trail that only a released torpedo can leave behind. Without a moment's hesitation he yanked the emergency cord. The helmsman immediately responded by turning the ship to the right. The vessel evaded the torpedo by mere fractions.

Determined to get the enemy craft, it sped straight toward the position of the submarine's underwater lair. The gunner found the range and fired. The first volley fell short of its mark but the next one seemed to have connected, for a column of black smoke shot into the air. Hearing the vessel's gunfire, warships in the vicinity rushed to the scene and discharged one depth-charge after another to make sure of the kill. Although the actual sinking could not be observed, it could not have possibly escaped from that barrage of gunfire and depth-charges.

Daring episodes like the above undergone by our merchantmen and its crews in the present war are quite numerous. A continuous surface battle for four hours between our lone merchantman and an enemy submarine in the waters of the southwest Pacific is one of them. In this battle the enemy certainly must have been surprised by the tenacious, unflinching, fighting spirit shown by our merchant marine seamen. The incident took place off the southern tip of one of our South Sea islands. It was morning but indeed, a very hot morning. Suddenly an alert guard spied suspicious streaks heading toward the ship. Beyond any doubt they were torpedoes, and not just one or two but three of them. The guard sounded the alarm which was heard throughout the ship and the captain lost no time in altering the ship's course.

It happened that this particular vessel was carrying the ashes of our brave soldiers who had fallen in the field of action. A special sanctuary was built in one of the compartments and a guard of honor was stationed before it. When the sudden alarm sounded, the hurrying of ship's crew to their respective positions stirred up controlled excitement but the soldier who guarded his fallen comrades' ashes remained cool and did not move an inch from his position.

The captain knew that the enemy would continue to attack his unescorted vessel so he immediately gathered the important papers together so that they could be readily destroyed at any moment. However, he was eager to protect the sacred ashes at all cost but the chances of his ship outrunning the enemy was too slim. He issued an order to resist the submarine with every available firearms.

In the meantime the enemy vessel, confident of its superior arms, appeared on the surface to attack with its deck guns. The crew of the transport retaliated with a heavy machine-gun and several rifles. It was obvious that with only such light-arms they could never hope to sink the enemy submarine. Thus, our men determined to pick off the enemy crew manning the guns. A wireless to our warships was immediately dispatched. The enemy systematically kept up its fire and frequently released more torpedoes but neither the gun fire nor torpedoes struck our ship.

Four-Hour Battle Rages

The dogged merchantman versus submarine battle raged on for 4 hours. Then the enemy finally submerged to hide its hull from the horizon. By the time our warships arrived, the enemy was nowhere to be seen. Yet it was, too early to think that the danger had passed as it was likely that the enemy would reappear in the evening darkness. Precaution was not lessened. The night passed without any further mishap and the wrinkles of joy were noticed on the faces of our sun-tanned seamen.

When a transport is spotted by an enemy underseacraft it is not always wise to just run away, unless the transport is capable of producing high speed. Instead, one of the strategies is to face the enemy and to fight it out. The closer the transport draws on the enemy the more effective will be the transport's deck guns. It is not always that transports are waylaid on the high seas. Among our fleet of merchantmen, there are many ships that have not been attacked by enemy submarines since the outbreak of the war, even while navigating through dangerous zones.

The guards on the look-out are the eyes of a transport. In the warfare against submarines the alertness of these men determines either victory or defeat. Some of our keen guards, with the aid of binoculars, have actually picked up the sight of an enemy submarine's periscope peering from a distance of about 10,000 meters away.

Then too, responsibilities borne by the captain of a vessel is very heavy. Upon his quick and intelligent decision lies the fate of not only his ship but the fate of his crew and the valuable cargo. His life is closely bound with his ship. In this respect there is no difference between him and the captain of our warship.

Moreover, attacks from the air cannot be minimized. Warships operating in concert with airplanes are powerful offensive as well as defensive weapons.

During one of our early offensives a harrowing experience was tasted by our convoy off Balik Papen in Borneo. It was about 1 o'clock in the morning when a wireless from our warship flashed, "Take shelter to the east, enemy warships sighted," The field of vision was so dark that nothing could be seen beyond 130 meters. Steering was made difficult but the transports steamed at full speed on their altered course for more than an hour when it was finally attacked by a formation of about 12 enemy planes. All bombs fell harmlessly into the sea to send up massive columns of salt water. Even divebombing tactic was tried by the enemy planes but it failed to score any direct hits. They were eventually driven off and their raid ended in a complete failure.

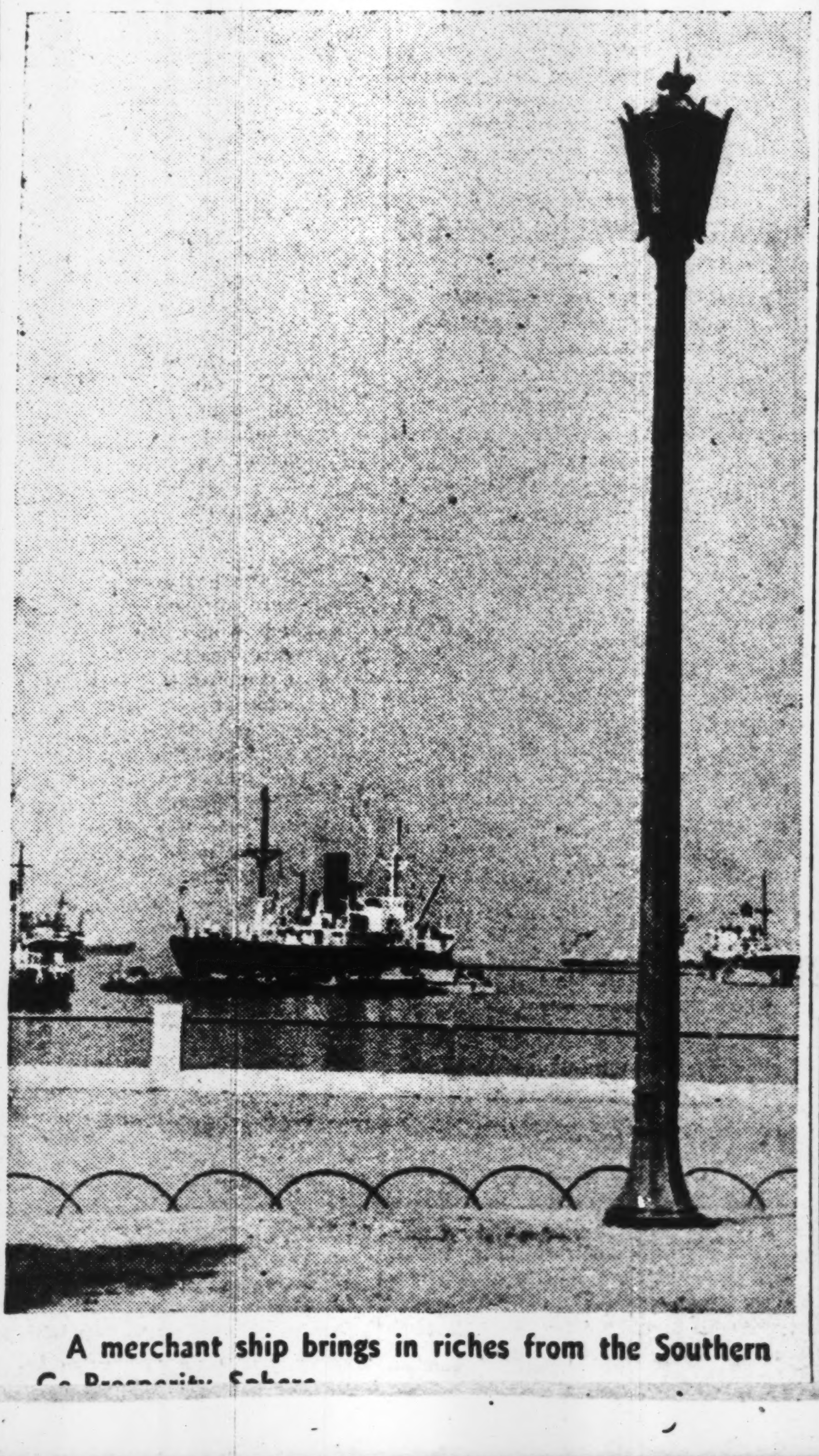
After this attack our seaman's belief that bombs dropped by American and British planes seldom find their mark was strenghenel.

Enemy Warships Appear

On another occasion, our transports were in the process of landing troops and equipments ashore, under a brilliant southern moon, when enemy warships stealthily appeared in the distance to unleash its salvos. Our warships immediately opened up. Abruptly, the mainstay of the combined American and Dutch warships joined the battle. They were desperate in their attempt to forestall our operations. This engagement developed into the famous Battle of the Java Sea in which the enemy fleet was annihilated.

It can be said that the all around cooperation and efficiency of our transports' crews played one of the major roles in effecting this successful landing operation. Especially noticeable was the handling of the ships' winches to unload heavy equipments weighing as much as 10 to 20 tons in complete darkness and under enemy fire.

Whatever the order might be, our transports gladly accept and silently carry out its mission. Our seamen do not fear death. Their one and only desire is to fulfill their given missions. The spirit of these seamen is the same as that of our men of the Imperial Armed Forces. Herein lies the traditional "Japanese Spirit" of our seamen who run our proud mercantile fleet.



A merchant ship brings in riches from the Southern Co-Prosperity Sphere

Seaman's Oath

1. A seaman, in line with the national mission under the wartime navigation, resolves to perform his duty devotedly.

2. A seaman, in order to contribute to the maintenance of order on board the ship, resolves to carry out his superiors' orders.

3. A seaman, in order to achieve unity, resolves to respect his superiors and work in harmony with his comrades.

4. A seaman, in order to advance the efficiency of navigation, resolves to cultivate his body both mentally and physically.

5. A seaman, in order to maintain the safety of the ship, resolves to keep a vigil watch.

6. A seaman, in order to contribute to the preservation of the ship, resolves to protect and respect his ship, engine, equipment and other ship's facilities.

7. A seaman, in order to uphold the traditional dignity and honor, resolves to refrain from committing acts which will disgrace him as an Imperial seaman.

8. A seaman, in order to elevate his spirit, resolves to practise simplicity.

9. A seaman, in order to be mindful of health and sanitation, resolves to keep in a physically trim condition.

10. A seaman, in order to maintain absolute secrecy, resolves to divulge nothing to any outside party.

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The VENDETTA OF AKO

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 38
No Second Way

Between friends words are seldom necessary. A nod of the head, or a grunt of assent will express more than the loquacity of chance acquaintances.

The Rev. Ryosetsu sat facing Kuranosuke Oishi across a goban which Oishi's wife had brought out in answer to the abbot's request. The clicking of the black and white stones on the polished surface of the goban resounded in the room as the game proceeded.

Both of them sat along the south side of the room, occasionally sipping the tea that Oishi's servants had placed beside them. Even to the faithful servants, who knew the troubled state of mind of their master, neither the abbot's nor the Chief Retainer's manner indicated that anything was unusual between them.

Sometimes Oishi would burst out laughing at some remark of his friend. The Rev. Ryosetsu would join in the laughter, and his laugh would ring out louder than his host's.

The game ended, and the black and white stones were swept into their cases with a rattling sound.

"Madam Oishi, Madam Oishi," called out the Rev. Ryosetsu suddenly.

Oriku's answer sounded from somewhere outside the sliding doors, and presently she entered the room.

The abbot cast a searching glance at her pale, strained face. Oriku looked down. The Rev. Ryosetsu noticed that her hair was as immaculate as usual.

"Madam," he said.

"Yes."

"That parsley which I handed over to the kitchen. Will you tell them to prepare it?"

"It is being prepared, and will be brought here soon."

"And another thing. I hope you don't mind but may I have a bottle of sake?"

"No, of course not."

But Oriku glanced at her husband, and hesitated.

The abbot followed the glance, and

"Kuranosuke, it is all right, what?" he said.

Kuranosuke looked up. Their glances met and held for a moment, then Kuranosuke turned his head aside, and remained silent, his eyes fixed on the drooping-cherry tree that was now bare of blossoms.

"Is it all right?" The Rev. Ryosetsu was insistent. "I know how you feel, but if you don't join me, how can I take sake alone?"

Kuranosuke placed his hand in the case containing the stone checkers.

"Another game," he said.

"Right."

"Oriku," said Kuranosuke "prepare the sake. Bring the relishes as usual."

There was a loud click as the abbot banged down a checker on the board.

"Right?" he said.

"Right."

There seemed to be no meaning in what they said.

It was a long Spring day. The black and white checkers twined and entwined round one another on the torreya-nut goban. The smell of parsley came strongly to their nostrils from the tray which Oriku had placed beside them. The players seemed to have forgotten the parsley.

"Kuranosuke, what are you going to do?"

"Wait."

"The game can't wait."

"Wait."

"Resistance to the last?"

"H'm."

"Or surrender?"

"Never."

"Well, with patience, biding the right time?"

"Just so."

The Rev. Ryosetsu suddenly became conscious of the smell of the parsley. He thrust his face close to the tray, then taking up a cup of sake, he pushed it in front of him under Oishi's nose.

"Drink."

"All right."

"Will you drink?—Shall I pour?"

The Rev. Ryosetsu took the sake bottle in his hand, and pressed the question. It was a strange question for one who had himself been responsible for the bringing out of the sake.

"Pour it out."

"Is it all right?"

"There is no second way in Bushido."

The Rev. Ryosetsu suddenly laughed out aloud. His laugh rang out boisterously, joyously, filling the whole room.

He poured the sake into his own cup, and tilting back his head, drained it dry.

"No second way. That's it. That's what I wanted to know. No second way for a priest. No second way for a samurai." He waved his arm, and the sleeve of his garment swept the stones from the board. They rattled down to the matting. The Rev. Ryosetsu grabbed them up by handfuls and put them back in their cases. It did not seem to occur to him that the game was still unfinished.

"No second way," he said again and again. "No second way. My heart is at peace now."

He got up, and thrusting his dirty feet into his equally dirty sandals, strode out of Oishi's gates through the back garden.

Oishi stood looking after him, but becoming suddenly conscious of rough voices somewhere behind him, he turned round.

(To Be Continued)

Mrs. Wang Exhorts Officials

CANTON, January 3.—Madame Wang Ching-wei, summoned officials and officers of the various civil and military organizations in Kwangtung above the "Recommended Rank" recently and delivered a speech, exhorting them to devote their best efforts in the interests of the country and of the Central Kuomin Tang Party.

REVITALIZING CHANGES IN CHINESE EDUCATION GIVE WOMEN NEW LIFE

Former Decline of China Traced to Mistaken Education of Its Women—Writer Asks for Co-Operation Of Japanese Women in Building Greater China

By MADAME WU WEN-CHI

The writer of this article is a graduate of the Nippon Toyo Daigaku and wife of Yu Ping-tse, Professor of Peking University.

Half of Nippon's amazing strength is due to the Nipponese women's wonderful backing, while half of China's decline was due to the decline of Chinese women.

In China too, the teachings of the "three submissions and four virtues for women" were given in the past. By "three submissions," it meant that at home the woman should submit to the father, when married, to the husband; and after the husband's death, to the son. The "four virtues" meant chastity, right speech, right appearance, and skill in handicraft.

The teaching of the three submissions and four virtues turned out to be mere formality and gave way to such extreme rules as that no man should pass any object to a woman nor a woman to a man, or at seven the boys and girls should be seated separated. Likewise, such tragic customs as feet binding and Paifang were born, making the women mere toys of men and machines for bearing children.

Rise of Sympathizers

The women having been brought to such a state, several sympathizers arose during the Ching dynasty as Mao Chi-ling, who strongly protested against the custom of burying the wife together with the husband upon the latter's death. Another propounded that a woman's second marriage should not be prohibited.

Although these arguments sound most natural and common today, they must have caused a great sensation in those days. The opinions of Li Ju-chen, the author of the novel, "Ching Hua Yuan," were even bolder. His contentions might be summarized as follows:

1. Women's make-up, ear-rings, feet binding should be prohibited.
2. Ladies-in-waiting system should be abolished.
3. The equality of women's intellect with men's should be given due recognition.
4. Women should be given rights in politics.

These may be seen as a reaction against the irrational oppression of women of the time.

All thoughts in China are but a series of reactions. The Chinese people went from one extreme to the other, and these reactionary thoughts finally exploded with the influx of Western thought into China half a century ago, bringing the Chinese women to their ruin.

The women have come to compete with men in every way. The women, who distinctly differ from the men in their intellect, physique, interest, and emotion, have come to have the same education as men, have worked together on the same level as men, have advocated their right in politics, and have even come to ask for their rights in the army, leaving their homes vacant of warm motherly hands.

Failure of Women

What is more, the women have utterly failed in all their competitions with men, while at home they have changed their position like Nora of Ibsen's "A Doll's House." It should be rememberd that more serious problems must have arisen after Nora left her home.

The several decades of turmoil among the Chinese women have had direct and indirect consequences upon China's decline. It is true then that the women of China are partly responsible for the deterioration of their country.

The Chinese women, however, cannot be totally blamed for their failure, the time had much to do with it. We have long been waiting for a new age to come, where a great reformation would be brought about to the life and thought of the Chinese women. That time has finally come in the form of the War of Greater East Asia.

The ultimate aim of the War of Greater East Asia lies in the complete extermination of liberalism founded upon the egoism and individualism of the West.

As the reactionary thoughts of the Chinese women for the past several decades have been centered around the end of the current war with Japan as the victor, and with the extinction of liberalism, the Chinese women will be blessed with a new trend of thought.

The True Life

But we, by no means wish to see the pendulum swing to the other extreme and give way to the old custom of feet binding and so forth. Should such reactions be repeated, the Chinese women would never come to lead the true life. It is most essential for us at this time then, to decide on the most rational guiding principles with China of a hundred years later in view. We should make the life of the Japanese women that conforms with Fu-tzu's golden means our example and lead the most rational life.

For the past years, the women have made it their aim to lead idle, luxuriant lives, leaving the household tasks in the servants' hands. However, at present various circumstances prevent them from leading such lives. Moreover, they have come to see the happy lives the diligent and sound Japanese women are leading in their homes and have been forced to reflect upon their own mistaken lives.

The women above the middle class in the cities of China generally have had high school education, while few have had college education. Now that they are forced to realize the weight of their responsibility, they have been made aware that the education they have received in high school and university is a mere decoration.

As a result of this realization, the mother-like mothers that have been so rare in the past century have begun to appear again in the Chinese homes to raise fine citizens for future China.

At present the women's education as given in the elementary and high schools, the universities and society is undergoing a great change, giving opportunity to the Chinese women to lead a new life. We hope that their new path would lead to a greater China and at the same time we ask for the full and sincere support of the women of Japan, our friend. (By Wu Wen-chi, in Shukan Fujin Asahi).

QUARTZ JEWELRY POPULAR

Crystals Attracting Attention of People in South as Ornaments

The mountain crystal, or quartz of Yamanashi Prefecture is finding its way to the southern regions as bodily ornaments.

Necklaces, armlets, wristlets, and other bodily ornaments made of quartz recently placed on show at the sample fairs in Hanoi and Saigon seem to have attracted the attention of the native people of French Indo-China and Malai, for orders for those articles are coming in from various places of the southern regions of late.

The Japan Quartz Export Company of Kofu City is now busily engaged in the production of these ornaments for the native people of the southern regions, especially of Malai and French Indo-China, says the Nippon Sangyo.

Canada Curbs Alcoholic Drinks

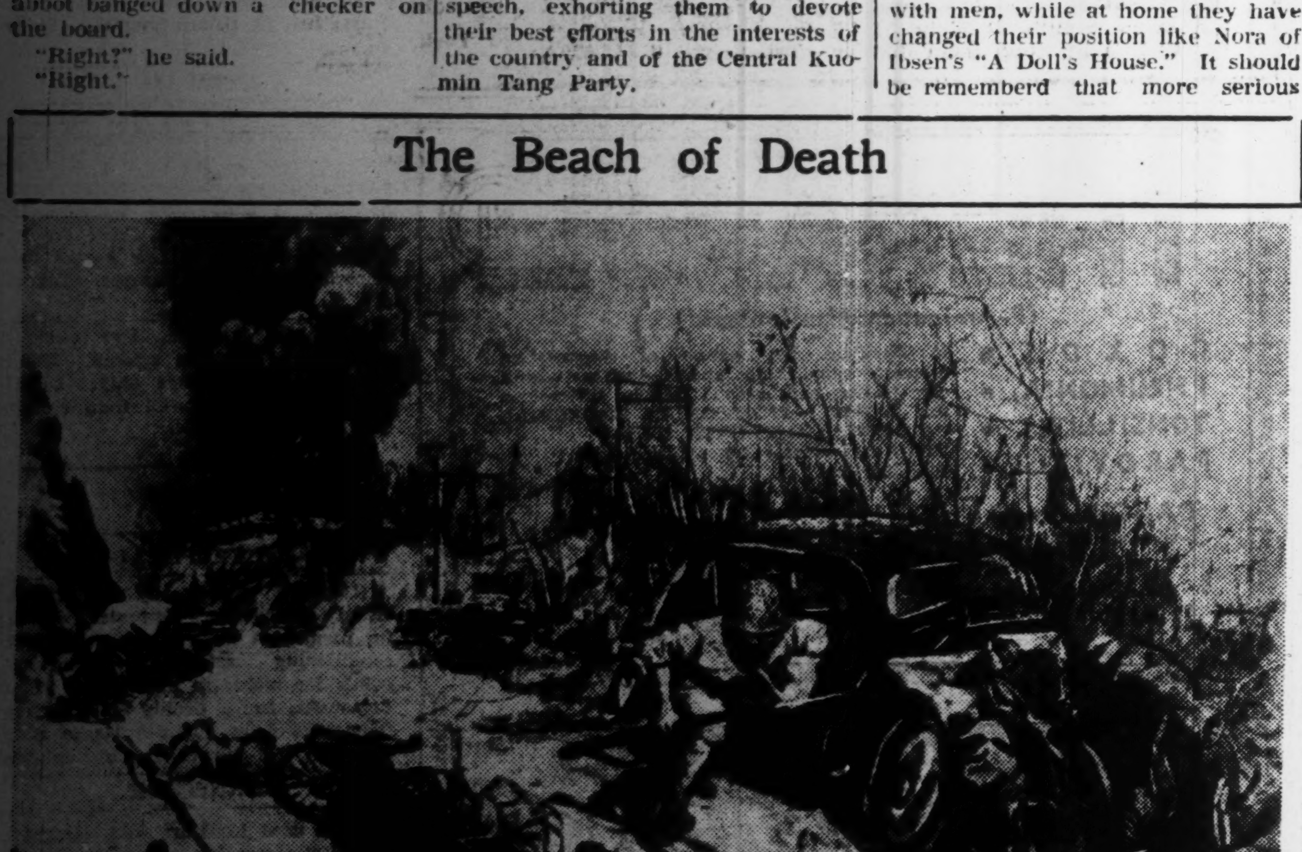
STOCKHOLM.—A "temperance ordinance" to be valid for the duration of the war was issued recently by the Canadian Prime Minister, William Mackenzie King, states an Ottawa dispatch.

The ordinance provides for considerable reduction of the alcohol contents of all alcoholic beverages including beer.

Bars will also have their hours cut drastically.

Manufacturers of alcoholic beverages are forbidden by the ordinance to advertise their products.

The Beach of Death



When the Japanese military units landed for the first time at Corregidor, they charged along the beach in the direction of the American military barracks at a nearby port. It was impossible to advance in massed formations, and so each soldier had to make solitary dashes, utilising the brief intervals when the enemy were reloading their guns. This painting by Koichiro Ono, who accompanied the Japanese Army in the Philippines, shows a lone soldier charging from one vantage point to another.

(By Courtesy of the War Ministry)

Immortal Names In History

Kunimitsu Hino

One hundred and thirty years after the political power passed into the hands of the Kamakura Bakufu, a plan was made to destroy the Hojo clan then in power, and redeem the reins of government into the Imperial hands. The ones who took part in the scheme were Suketomo Hino and Toshimoto Fujiwara.

However, important secrets leak out easily. The matter came to Hojo's ears, and Suketomo was immediately taken and exiled to the island of Sado, where bleak winds blow and rough waves dash over the shore.

Knowing the consequent danger that would fall upon her son, Kunimitsu, Suketomo's wife hid with her son in a quiet abode beside the Ninnaji Temple, where, ever anxious about her husband, she passed the nights and days in constant tears.

The days wearied by, and the months followed. Then one day in June of the 1st year of Genko(1331), Kunimitsu heard that a command had been given by Takatoki Hojo, the high commissioner of Kamakura, to Sanjo Homma, Governor of Sado to decapitate Suketomo immediately.

Kunimitsu cried at the horrible news, and going to his mother, pleaded, "Mother, please let me leave you for a while. I wish to rush to Sado and bid farewell to father." His face was firm with determination. Kunimitsu, however, was only 13 at that time and had never stepped out of the city bounds.

Hot tears flowed down his mother's cheeks. "You have spoken well. But Sado is not a land of only a few ri away. It is a distant island surrounded by rough seas. How can you, a mere child, go such a distance? Give up your idea, Kunimitsu, it is hopeless."

Although only a child, as his mother had said, Kunimitsu was the son of the valiant Suketomo. Unable to give up the idea, he attempted to leave his home secretly. His mother caught him, however, and seeing how much he was set upon going, gave him permission.

Taking with him a reliable servant, Kunimitsu hurried on his journey. His strong love for his father made him go through the dangers of the mountains and the seas without fear. The scorching heat could not stop him, nor could the torrential rain. He sped on into Echigo province and thence by boat to Sado Island, where he rushed to the mansion of Sanjo Homma.

Kunimitsu hesitated at the gate and for a while stood there. Then a priest came out, who upon seeing the little traveler, thought it strange and asked what brought him there.

"I am the son of Suketomo. I have come all the way from the city to bid farewell to father. Please, I beg of you to tell Sanjo Nyudo I would like to have but a glimpse of my father."

The priest readily conveyed the request to the Nyudo, who, greatly impressed by the fidelity of the child, gave permission. However, on second thoughts, he changed his mind, saying that should Takatoki Hojo hear of what he had done, things would not be nice for him. "I am not free to decide on this matter. However, it is a shame to send the child home. Bring him into the mansion anyway, and treat him well." He ordered the priest.

Accordingly Kunimitsu was taken in, and was given a cordial treatment, but he was not permitted to see his father.

Although the command to kill Suketomo had come from Kamakura days ago, Sanjo Nyudo kept keeping it off. Finally, however, he called his son, Saburo, to decapitate the internee, for, he said, should he delay any longer, danger might fall upon him.

The merciless Saburo quickly went into the room where Suketomo was confined.

"Your bath is ready. Won't you take your bath?" He said nonchalantly. Suketomo quickly saw through Saburo's mind. Although he deeply resented that he was not allowed to see his child, who he had heard had come all the way to see him, he hid his emotions and calmly wrote a note to his son, which he asked Saburo to give to the addressed. The father thus passed away in deep regret, while the son cried with unrepressible sorrow.

The priest cremated the body of Suketomo and sent the ashes to Kunimitsu, who upon seeing it, fell upon the floor and cried violently.

"To think that I have come only a step beyond you and have not been allowed to see your face but your ashes." His voice became hoarse from crying, his sleeves were torn from wringing. For a while he even seemed to have lost his senses. However, coming back to himself, he told himself that there was but one thing left for him to do. And that was to avenge his father by taking the Nyudo's head.

Sending his servant home with the father's ashes, he remained, saying that he was ill. He groaned and writhed in his bed during the day, but at night he was up, watching for a chance to take his revenge.

A day thus passed by, and then the next. Yet the chance did not come. He was impatient. He became irritated and suffered alone, away from his home and friends.

An unexpected opportunity came. One night a storm arose. The rain poured, the thunder roared, and the whole world was a mass of darkness.

"To-night or never." His blood boiled. Calming himself, he waited for the time to come.

The night deepened and all souls seemed to have gone to sleep. Rising from his bed, he slipped into the mansion and stealthily looked about for the Nyudo. However, his foe was nowhere to be found. Finally, he came to Saburo's room, where Saburo was fast asleep with his two swords placed beside his pillow.

"Although it is a shame not to be able to kill the Nyudo, this fellow is the very one who had killed my father. He would do for the time being. Ah, there is his sword with which he killed my father. He shall die with that very sword."

However, the lamp in the room was too bright for him to enter. As he hesitated, moths came flying and gathered on the sliding screen. They could have been sent from heaven. Overjoyed, Kunimitsu tore a hole in the screen, through which the countless moths swarmed into the room around the lamp and hitting against it, finally extinguished it.

Nothing needed to be feared, now that the room was in complete darkness. Going in, he grasped the sword, quickly drew it out, and was about to thrust it into Saburo's chest. "No," he stopped himself. "A sleeping man is like a dead man. To kill him now would be a shameful cowardice." Wherewith, he kicked the sleeping man's pillow. The man jumped up, and just as he arose, Kunimitsu thrust his sword through his body.

Giving one deep sigh of relief, Kunimitsu slipped out and ran into the bamboo shrubs outside the mansion.

Some time pased. The retainers must have found out about Saburo's death. The mansion was in an uproar.

"He must be in the vicinity. Find him! Catch him!" Swearing angry words, they approached Kunimitsu's hiding place.

"Well, I'll end it all. They shall never get me." So saying, he drew out his sword to kill himself.

"But wait. This is no time to die. I must fulfill the will of my father and serve the Emperor. It is only then that I can be both loyal and filial!

With his hand on the hilt of the sword, he waited, leaving his life in the hands of fate. Just then the pursuers passed by.

"Now's my chance." He stealthily slipped out of the shrub. A moat about 20 feet wide lay before him. Totally perplexed as to what he should do, he looked about him, and to his joy saw a large bamboo tree growing near the moat. He quickly climbed the tree, which bent, and in a while he was on the opposite side of the moat.

Running out of the premises, he looked back. Lantern lights flickered in the dark accompanied by the angry shouts of the men. Kunimitsu ran as fast as his feet could carry him. He had no idea of where he was going. But he ran on. The sky began to glow gradually. Morning had come.

"If I am seen now, it will be the end of me." Hiding in the bushes near-by, he hid again to wait for nightfall. The pursuers came after a while. They looked high and low, and came only a few steps away from him. Kunimitsu shrank. The pursuers, however, left him unnoticed and went by.

When night came, Kunimitsu started on his way, tired and half-starved. He nevertheless walked on, until finally, he could not take another step. Fortunately a monk happened to pass by.

"What is the matter?" the monk asked the ghastly looking boy.

Kunimitsu told his story and asked for help.

"That is easy. You need not worry any more." The monk kindly carried the boy on his back and hurried to the port nearby where a boat was about to leave. Stopping the boat, he put Kunimitsu into it.

Just then the pursuers came running by. However, the boat had already left, speeding on its way to the Province of Echigo.

Barely escaping danger, Kunimitsu served loyally in the new regime, and like his father, became a Minister. Like father, like son must have been said of Suketomo and Kunimitsu Hino.

AMERICAN INVASION HIT BY YOUNG BRITON

British Seamen Sacrificing Lives for U.S., Declares Amery's Son

BERLIN.—"What are you looking for in Africa?"

This question was asked last night over the German radio by John Amery, son of the British Secretary of State for India, who is at present staying in the German capital, in an address to his fellow countrymen.

Making it clear that he was personally responsible for his utterances, young Amery stated that the United States had penetrated by its invasion of Africa a continent which had solely been developed by European and particularly by British initiative.

While Washington still called this "stab on the back of the former French ally" a victory, he continued, it was, as a matter of fact, entirely an achievement made under the protection of British warships while British seamen had to sacrifice their lives in the interest of American imperialism.

The only other achievement of these American invasion troops had been the occupation of an undefended country and the annihilation of those few Frenchmen who wanted to preserve French honor in Africa by fighting against the invaders.

"The United States is in North Africa." Amery continued. "Mind you what that means. It means that the United States has gained a foothold on European possessions at the cost of Europe and England whose sons, on top of it all, have given their lives for this American marauding expedition."

The son of the British Secretary for India, furthermore, reminded his countrymen of similar incidents which are occurring everywhere in the British Empire where the United States is today already inheriting British possessions.

He called the attention of the British to the attitude of the American soldiers in England which they are already treating as a colony of the United States.

He also noted the fact that innumerable "experts" were coming over to Britain from the United States daily in order to engage in business transactions at the cost of Britain.

"Defend yourself against that and defend yourself against the Churchill Government which is permitting such conditions," John Amery appealed in conclusion.

SHIP CONSTRUCTION SPEEDED UP IN JAVA

Gigantic Building Program Underway—Wooden Bottoms Launched

All port and harbor facilities in Java are being swiftly reconstructed and all sunken ships have been refloated in rapid succession, despite the declaration by Dutch authorities, who destroyed all harbor facilities and sank all vessels within principal ports in Java, that for the coming two years it would be impossible for any ships to enter or leave these harbors, the Yomiuri-Hochi reported from Djakarta, according to Domei.

Simultaneously, gigantic shipbuilding programs are being carried out under the supervision of Nippon experts. Already, several wooden ships have been newly constructed in addition to a number of steel vessels.

Since the forests of Java are rich in teakwood, they make excellent materials for building large-size wooden ships.

The shipbuilding program for the present fiscal year, ending in March, included the expansion of shipyards, new ships and increased employment of native inhabitants.

Wooden Ships Launched

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 31.—Grand launching ceremonies for several large-type wooden ships, which were completed recently were held here yesterday with the attendance of officials of the Military Administration and other guests.

Heretofore, the construction of large-type wooden ships had not been possible in Java. These ships were constructed for the first time by native carpenters under the able guidance of shipbuilding engineers from Nippon. Several more ships are scheduled to be launched early next year.

Meanwhile, besides registering seamen, the Military Administration is preparing to open a Seamen's Training School for the purpose of increasing the number of seamen, and also recruiting native ship carpenters to be trained as technicians.

On the other hand, coupled with replenishment of motors and other shipbuilding materials, preparations are being made to expand existing shipyards and also construct new ones.

France Sets Up Farm Body

VICHY,—Founding of a French agricultural corporation was officially announced here last night. Minister of Agriculture and Supplies Max Bonnafous stated that the new corporation would comprise farmers, peasants, farmhands, rural artisans and landowners as well.

TREACHEROUS AMERICA

Ambassador KURUSU'S Address
Before the IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE
ASSOCIATION on Nov. 26, 1942

and

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SPINNING INDUSTRY HAS IMPORTANT ROLE

Japan will Be Only Country to Supply Clothing Materials To South in Future

The important role the spinning industry of Japan is playing at present and is expected to play in the near future is explained by the Nippon Sangyo in its Monday issue.

All industries in Japan in the second twelve months of the War of Greater East Asia are expected to make as much contribution as possible to the fighting strength of the country, and in order to execute their duties in this connection, they have already undergone a reorganization of their structures to meet the wartime demand of the country.

Japan's spinning industry which has attained its highest stage of development in the Kansai district is also undergoing the required reformation of its working system in order to make what contribution it can toward Japan's fighting strength. It has already contributed part of its equipment to the country for use as a means to speed up the construction of Japan as a high defense state. Moreover, some of the spinning mills have converted themselves into heavy industry factories. At present, all the spinning mills in Japan are considering to take further measures to accelerate the development of the heavy industries of the country in view of the extraordinary situation in which Japan stands at present.

Studying Policy

Meanwhile, however, the Cotton and Staple Fibers Control Association is conducting a careful study of the policy to be followed to meet the post-war situation. It is quite obvious that after the present war, Japan will be the only country to supply all the inhabitants in the southern regions with clothing materials. And it will be necessary for Japan to satisfy the demand for clothing materials in those regions from various view points—economic, political, and cultural.

According to the leaders of Japan's spinning circles, the annual demand for cotton goods in the near future will be approximately as follows:

	(Yards)
Japan	2,989,810,000
Manchoukuo	648,509,000
China	4,466,050,000
French Indo-China	252,389,000
Thailand	172,898,000
Philippine Islands	179,916,000
Malai	60,437,000
East Indies	783,306,030
Burma	201,886,000

This means in other words that the post-war demand for cotton goods in Greater East Asia will be approximately 9,800,000,000 square yards. Now, in order to meet this demand, Japan must have 25,000,000 spindles, which are larger by a few million spindles as compared with the pre-war equipment of Japan's spinning industry.

Moving to China

Some of the spinning mills in Japan are moving part of their equipment to China in consideration of the post-war demand for cotton goods.

In order to meet the great demand after the war, there is another important question requiring speedy solution, namely the supply of raw cotton. The import of raw cotton from the United States and India has been entirely cut off since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. From one point of view, this has given Japan a good chance to try its best to increase the production of raw cotton in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. In order to produce 9,800,000,000 yards of cotton cloth, 22,000,000 piculs of raw cotton are needed. Supposing that the present demand for cotton goods is reduced to one half of this quantity, we still need 11,000,000 piculs of raw cotton which is much larger than the present production thereof throughout the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Activities Started

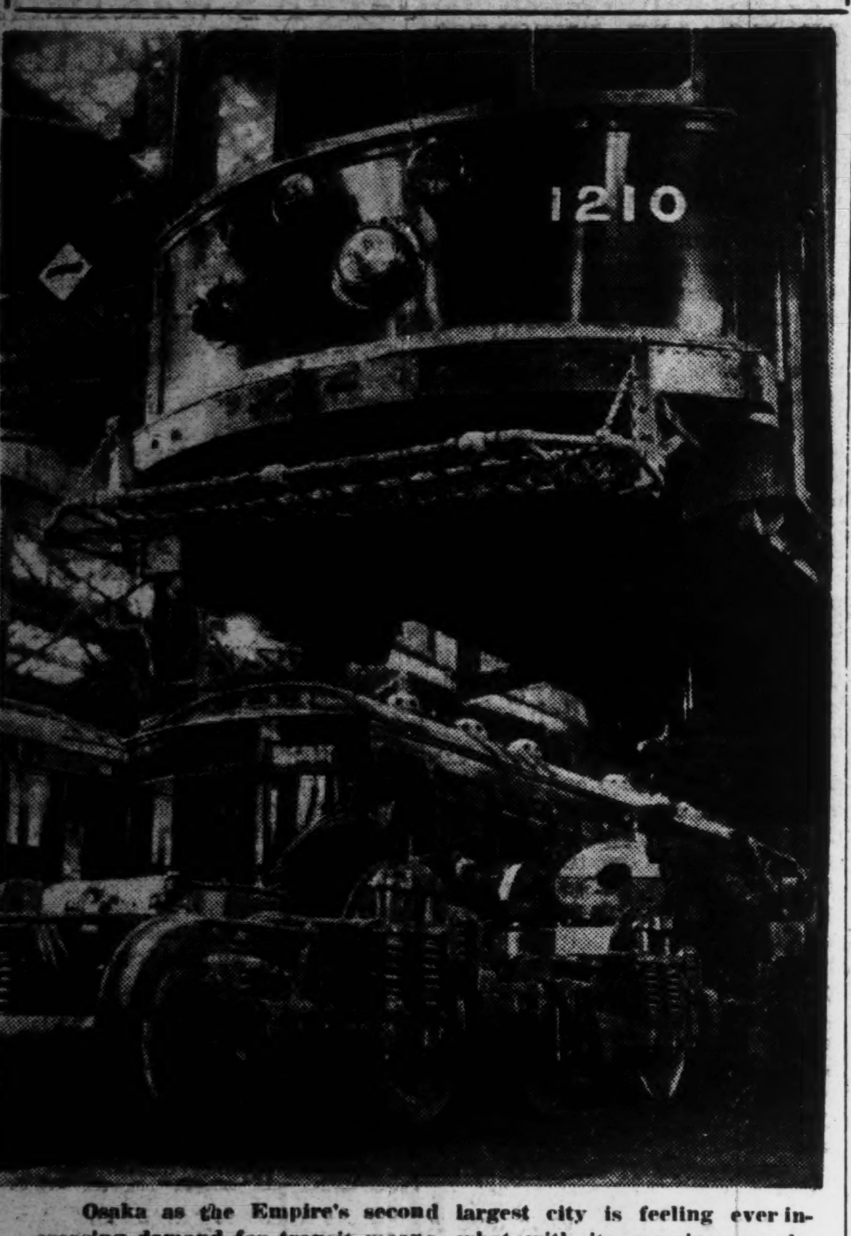
Therefore, the Federation of the Spinning Mills of Japan, based on a carefully established plan, has started its activities to increase the production of raw cotton as follows:

Year	Region	Expected crop (piculs)
1942	Chosen	1,650,000
1948	Taiwan	320,000
1942	Kwantung	37,000
1945	Manchoukuo	770,000
1950	North China	10,000,000
1951	Central China	10,000,000
Total		22,770,000

At the same time, the Japanese military authorities are conducting an investigation with a view to developing cotton cultivation in the Philippine Islands, Java, Sumatra, North Borneo, Burma, Celebes, New Guinea, Small Sunda, and South Borneo, based on the five-year plan they have established after a careful study of all matters concerned. A number of experts in the service of the Japanese military authorities are now visiting various parts of the regions stated above in order to find out the best places for the cultivation of raw cotton.

The cotton spinning industry of Japan, while taking measures to meet the immediate demand of the country, is preparing itself for the post-war situation wherein the demand for cotton goods will show a great increase.

More Wheels for Osaka



Osaka as the Empire's second largest city is feeling ever increasing demand for transit means, what with its growing population and expanding business. The municipality, accordingly, is busy supplying new tramcars to the city lines.

SPECULATIVE DEALS TO END ON EXCHANGE

Securities Exchanges to Replace Existing Markets—Gov't To Introduce Bill in Diet

Briefly reviewing the 70-year old history of the stock exchanges in our country, the Tokyo Shimbun observes that general traders are expected to follow the national policy of confining daily turnovers to those who are interested in healthy investments on stocks and other negotiable papers instead of to those who are intent on marginal gains by means of speculative transactions hitherto indulged in by selfish traders.

The paper continues to say:

It is to be recalled that the creation of the stock exchanges was accelerated in the early years of the Meiji era in parallel with the then existing rice exchanges. In order to cope with the growing increase in the number of negotiable papers that became conspicuous about 1873, the Government organized in the following year stock exchanges in Tokyo and Osaka on the model of the London Stock Exchange, and it was in 1878 that the Government inaugurated the customary transactions of negotiable papers for deliveries within a period of three months. At the same time, these stock exchanges were made to organize their establishments into joint stock companies.

"For some years following the decisive victory of Nippion in the Sino-Japanese War that terminated in 1895, the resultant rise in the economic influence of our country was naturally reflected by the stock exchanges so much so that there developed an undreamt-of boom on these stock exchanges. But this boom inevitably was followed by a reactional depression.

Another Boom Enjoyed

"Undergoing the vicissitudes of trade for long years following the depression, the stock exchanges came to witness another boom of no less significance during World War I due to the arrival of unprecedented prosperity to our industries and to our foreign trade, and it was natural that there should have developed a rage for speculative transactions. But the reactional slump that occurred in 1930 taught a costly lesson to the general public and the Government began to study various measures for the reorganization of the stock exchange machinery.

"Now that Nippon is engaged in the War of Greater East Asia with its mighty forces fighting in the extensive areas in the East, there is no room for the general public to dabble in speculations any longer. Instead, this is the time to stabilize the economic structure of our country so as to ensure a decisive victory on our side. It is from this viewpoint, indeed, that the Government has decided to bring to an end the laissez faire policy in connection with the stock exchange system as well as other lines of industries, and that the Government is scheduled to introduce in the forthcoming session of the Imperial Diet a bill for approval of the creation of Nippon Securities Exchanges that will take place of the existing stock exchanges.

"Now it is expected that the Nippon Securities Exchanges will play an important role in the transactions of various forms of negotiable papers by the healthy investing public, free from speculative elements, befitting the present era of emergency."

SMOOTH FINANCING PROVED BY BONDS

In 1942 Bonds, Debentures Issued by 48 Varieties, ¥6,221,000,000

Satisfactory progress in the nation's wartime financing for 1942 was reflected in the report issued Monday by the Industrial Bank of Japan revealing that bonds and debentures floated showed an increase of 48 issues or ¥6,221,000,000 in value as compared with similar figures for 1941.

A total of 841 issues valued at ¥20,077,000,000 were floated during the year, the report said.

Of the total flotation, corporate debentures as well as Chinese and Manchoukuo bonds accounted for 366 issues amounting to ¥4,930,000,000, registering a gain of 43 issues, or ¥880,000,000, over the corresponding figures in 1941, according to the bank survey.

The Government bonds also jumped by ¥5,000,000,000 to ¥14,140,000,000 as compared with 1941, the report further disclosed.

Details follow:

1942 FLOTATION OF BONDS AND DEBENTURES
(Value in ¥1,000)

	1942	Increase over 1941
Govt. Bonds	14.143.124	5.050.716
Local Bonds	293.377	83.739
Savings and Patriotic Bonds	705.250	206.250
Bank Debentures	2.027.894	759.431
Corporation Debentures	1.702.710	171.953
Manchou Bonds	814.560	x 95.940
Chinese Bonds	384.850	41.850
Total	20.077.866	2.221.011

(Note—The mark "x" denotes decrease.)

Bandai to Head Bank

The new bank to be founded to take the place of the hitherto existing Mitsui Bank and the Dai-Ichi Bank as a result of their mutual amalgamation will be called the Teikoku Ginko or the Imperial Bank, and its honorary presidency will be assumed by Teruo Akashi, now honorary president of the Dai-Ichi Bank and its presidency by Junshiro Bandai, now president of the Mitsui Bank, according to the statements jointly issued by the two banks, reports Domei.

Bill Clearings

January 4
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokpo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	743.749	532.402
Balance	73.297	45.899

BRIGHT FUTURE SEEN FOR MARINE TRANSIT

In New Year Message Osaka Shosen Head Incites Shipbuilders to New Efforts

The speedy expansion of Japan's mercantile fleet is one of the most effective means of frustrating the obstinate attempts of the United States to reverse the tide of war and of leading Japan to ultimate victory in the present great war, says Eitaro Oka, president of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, in his New Year message addressed to the shipbuilders of the country through the Nippon Times, which reads as follows:

"I deem it great honor and privilege, at the beginning of the 2603rd year of Japan's founding and the 7th year of the holy war it has been fighting, to wish the infinite prosperity of the Imperial Family and the eternal glory of our arms on all fronts. Since the issue, on December 8, 1941, of the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain, the China Affair has developed into a War of Greater East Asia, the war fronts being extended to the three oceans of the world, namely the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

"The valiant and loyal Imperial Army and Navy, under the glory and influence of the Imperial Throne, have carried out military and naval operations on incredible scales to the wonder and admiration of all the world, demolishing and capturing one after another all the bases of the United States, Britain, and the Netherlands East Indies in East Asia. By the brilliant successes achieved by the Imperial forces since December last, Japan has secured an unshakable strategic position to beat its enemies in the prolonged warfare.

"As it is observable in the obstinate attempts by the United States and Britain to counter-attack the Imperial forces in the Solomons area, the allied nations are expected to repeat their counter offensives by means of their military bases in Australia, India and Chungking, always dreaming their final victory in the present war. The Japanese people, therefore, must be resolved to tide over all the difficulties they may find in their path.

"And in order to prosecute the holy war Japan is fighting now and complete the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Japanese people, relaxing in no measure their fighting morale on account of the brilliant results achieved by the Imperial force at the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia, must strengthen its ties with the Axis nations, while exercising greater efforts for the speedy expansion of Japan's productive power.

Tremendous Task

"When we think of the fact that the expansion of Japan's productive power must be preceded by the development of its marine transportation, we are overwhelmed by the gigantic duty imposed on our shoulders.

"We have enforced planned shipbuilding in order to increase and strengthen Japan's wartime marine transportation in spite of various difficulties and inconveniences that are inevitable in the circumstances under which any belligerent nation always finds itself.

"The Government authorities and the private interests concerned are now required to redouble their efforts, through closer cooperation, to speed up the completion of the planned shipbuilding system, while immediately increasing the capacity of Japan's existing mercantile fleet through complete utilization of all the ship bottoms available this moment.

"The present war is assuming the nature of a prolonged warfare, which, however, does not mean that we can take time in realizing the expansion of Japan's productive power. The serious nature of the present great war demands that we devote this very day, this hour, and this very moment to the expansion of the productive power of our beloved fatherland.

"At the same time, all people at home must never lose sight of the infinite merits of our seamen who are engaged in the heavy and dangerous wartime duties in the distant waters. Whenever I think of the meritorious services of our seamen, I am filled with a deep sense of gratitude.

"On the path of Japan's shipping world lies many problems. Nevertheless, in keeping with the development of Japan's national strength, the mercantile fleet of Japan is destined to become the greatest in the world.

Future Bright

"With such a bright future, the shipping world of Japan are resolved to make any sacrifice.

"Ships, however, are an embodiment of the latest achievement in all branches of the chemical and mechanical industries. The speedy expansion of Japan's mercantile fleet largely depends on the close cooperation by the industrial world of the country. In the meantime, the smooth replacement of seamen is practicable only through the cooperation of the Japanese people at large.

"Thus, with the guidance of the authorities, the cooperation of the Japanese people at large, and the strenuous efforts of all parties in the shipping world of the country, the mercantile fleet of Japan, in collaboration with the Imperial navy, which knows no defeat, will be enabled to execute the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and thereby frustrate the resistance of the United States and Britain.

"At the end of my New Year message, allow me to state my resolution to do my duty as a responsible member of Japan's shipping world and thereby make what small contribution I can to the prosperity of the Japanese Empire."

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	81.70	— 4.30
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	75.20	— 1.80
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term	71.00	— 3.00
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

YEAR BEGINS QUIET ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Long-Term Katakura Silk Up ¥2.00, Ina Electric Railways ¥1.50

The Tokyo Stock Exchange opened for its first session of the year yesterday. Due to the numerous policies remaining yet to be undertaken by the authorities in connection with the machinery of the stock exchanges and prices of general stocks, the market was on the quiet side, and the price movement somewhat irregular.

In the long-term section, Katakura Silk registered an impressive gain of ¥2.00 at one bound, while Ina Electric Railways, new, stepped up ¥1.50 and Japan Electric Power ¥1.40. On the other hand, Japan Sand Iron and other high-priced shares lost around ¥2.00 for technical reasons.

The short-term section was comparatively sluggish due to the easier prices of exchange wares, while the spot market was unusually active with sharp gains scored by a number of bank shares in response to the year-end news as to the amalgamation of leading banks of our country. For instance, Mitsui Bank, new, rose to ¥90.00 and Jugo Bank to ¥130.00, each soaring ¥8.00 at one bound. Simultaneously Dai San Bank, Dai-chi Bank, Dai-Hyaku Bank and Yasuda Bank registered gains ranging from ¥2.00 to ¥6.00.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	— Delivery —		
Kanebo Spinning (50)	....	126.8	125.5
Sino-Japan Spin (50)	77.6	78.1	78.9
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	....	75.6
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	66.9	64.5	66.4
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	71.6	72.5	....
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	92.1	92.6	91.0
Showa Elec Ind (50)	77.6	77.6	78.4
Japan Nitrogen (50)	74.0	71.7	75.0
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	90.3	89.5	89.5
O. S. K. (50)	....	83.5	83.5
Toyo Steamship (50)	67.0	....	63.
Nissan Steamship (50)	59.6	60.2	60.3
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	87.1	88.2	89.0
Ishihara Ind (50)	65.5	....	67.8
Third Section			
Furukawa-Elec Ind (50)	99.7	101.5	101.1
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	126.1	125.0	123.0
Japan Oils and Fats (5)	65.5	65.5	63.7
Japan Beer (50)	94.1	93.8	91.6
Tropical Ind (421)	39.5	....	....
Sumatra Dev. new (371)	42.0	....	44.0
Asahi Glass (50)	98.1	97.5	96.0
Toa Tobacco (50)	100.5	99.0	97.5
Manchou Tobacco (50)	85.6	85.3	83.0

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	84.6	4.7	1.6	81.7
N. Y. K. new	76.2	6.2	5.1	75.2
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	93.9	5.8	3.3	94.7
Kanebo Spin. new	72.5	2.5	0.7	71.0
Teikoku Rayon. new	63.8	4.0	2.3	63.5
Hitachi Iron Works	85.8	7.0	5.8	86.5
Osaka Exch. new	42.7	3.7	2.5	42.6
Japan Steel Tube	67.0	7.0	6.9	67.0
Japan Oil	73.5	3.8	3.0	73.9
S. M. R.	72.0	3.0	2.0	72.6
N. Y. K. old	88.1	8.9	8.1	83.5
Hokkaido Coal	73.0	3.7	3.0	73.0
Kanebo Spin. old	123.5	3.5	3.5	123.5
Toyo Rayon. new	51.0	1.8	1.0	51.8
Kokura Iron Works	51.7	1.7	1.7	51.7
Japan Beer. new	41.5	1.6	1.5	41.5
Japan Sugar. new	64.0	4.8	4.0	64.8
Ensuiko Sugar	61.0	1.2	1.0	61.2
Japan Mining	60.9	0.9	0.7	60.7
Manchou Ind	58.5	8.5	8.2	53.2

Investments

SHARES sold or bought on cash payment. Margin transactions on long or short term delivery.

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INTERESTS ON LOANS TO FARMERS ARE CUT

Finance Ministry Approves Reduction of Rates by From 0.2% To 0.6% by Three Banks

With a view to offering low-interest loans to the farming community so as to increase its productive capacity, the Finance Ministry approved on December 29 a substantial reduction of interest rates on loans that may be occasionally offered to the parties concerned by the Hypothec Bank of Japan, the Agricultural and Industrial Bank of Japan and the Hokkaido Development Bank, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

Incidentally, these banks will reduce their present interest rates by from 0.2 per cent to 0.6 per cent per annum on the loans that they may extend to the farming community in Japan proper, effective the first half of the 1943 fiscal year, making a new interest rate of 4.9 per cent per annum on an average.

The new interest rates and the present interest rates of the three banks are given by the paper as follows:

Hypothec Bank of Japan

	New rates		Old rates	
Debtor party	In Japan proper	In Taiwan	In Japan proper	In Taiwan
	—(In percentages)—			
Public institutions	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.8
Special Corp'n & other assoc'n	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.2
Land Adjustment Association	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.0
Agricultural, forestal, fishermen's assoc'n. etc.	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.5
Owners of cult. land, salt fields, & forests	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.5
Owners of fishing rights & of fishing boats	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.5
Owners of residences & buildings	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2

Agricultural and Industrial

Debtor Party	New Rates	Old Rates
	—(in percentage)—	
Public institutions	4.6	4.6
Special corp'n & other association	4.8	5.0
Land adjustment association, etc	5.2	5.8
Agricultural, forestal, fishermen's assoc'n. etc.	4.9	5.3
Owners of cult. fields, salt fields & forests	4.9	5.3
Owners of fishing rights and of fishing boats	4.9	5.3
Owners of residences & buildings	5.6	6.0

Hokkaido Development Bank

Debtor Party	New Rates	Old Rates
	—(In percentage)—	
Public institutions	4.8	5.0
Special corporation and other association	5.0	5.2
Land Adjustment Association etc.	5.2	5.8
Agricultural, forestal fishermen's association, etc.	5.4	5.8
Owners of cultivated fields, salt fields, forests, etc.	5.4	5.8
Owners of residences and buildings	5.6	6.0

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Bassein, Mandalay, Moulmein, Rangoon.
Malaya
Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Malacca Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Telok-Betong.
Java
Bandoeng, Batavia, Cheribon Djember, Djokja (Jogjakarta), Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang Semarang, Serang, Solo (Sorakarta), Sourabaya, Tjilatjap.
North Borneo
Jesselton, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippine
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.

MORE METHANOL ASSURED

Manufacturers Starting Increased Activities Under Gov't Guidance

The supply of methanol will be greatly enriched in the near future, thanks to the special efforts being exercised by the Sumitomo Chemical Industry Company, the Toyo High Pressure Methanol Manufacturing Company and others which, under the guidance of the Government, are starting greater activities in accordance with the production expansion plan just decided on, says the Nippon Keizai.

In consideration of the ever increasing demand for methanol in the country, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is expected to extend every aid to facilitate the activities of the methanol manufacturers as stated above. For instance, the authorities will take measures to keep those manufacturers amply supplied with coal and give technical advise whenever necessary.

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Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—30 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities in home and abroad.
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Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Director: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Ken Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
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3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables
4.—Discounting of bills
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CAPITAL (Paid up) ¥57,500,000
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The Mitsui Bank, Limited
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DEPOSITS (30/6/'42) 3,544,424,853
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TOKYO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1943

Ambassador Ott's Departure

It is with genuine regret that the Japanese nation received a few days ago the news of the forthcoming transfer of the German Ambassador to a new post. Major-General Eugen Ott will be sincerely missed, and the sorrow over his departure will be tempered only by the knowledge that his valuable services will be utilized in an important position in the Foreign Office at Berlin.

Ambassador Ott was no mere routine office-holder whose transfer calls forth only the usual polite expressions of formal leave-taking. Ambassador Ott was a key figure in a chain of developments which bound the two nations of Japan and Germany in a common destiny at one of the most significant periods in the history of the world. For his invaluable services in this regard, he deserves to be signally honored by both nations, and the occasion of his departure from Japan should call forth the greatest expressions of appreciation and honor from the Japanese nation.

Ambassador Ott's services in solidifying the intimate relations between the two nations which have subsequently become allies dates back to the time when he, as Colonel Ott, was still the German military attache in Tokyo. Ever since his first arrival in Japan in 1933, he clearly saw the importance to world events which the cooperation of Japan and Germany would hold, and set about to further this desired development. Hence it was that when the negotiations for the Anti-Comintern Pact first started in Berlin in the summer of 1936, Colonel Ott, then temporarily in Berlin, played a most important although inconspicuous role behind the scenes. Inasmuch as this Pact proved to be a forerunner of all the other agreements which have subsequently come to be negotiated between the two countries, and since it inaugurated the cooperation between the two countries which has eventually ripened into an alliance binding them to a common world destiny, the contribution of Colonel Ott was significant indeed.

Later on, as Ambassador since 1938, General Ott has continued his work along the same course. It was during his ambassadorship that the Japanese-German Cultural Agreement was signed, and it was also during his ambassadorship that the Tripartite Pact, the foundation-stone of the New Order, was created. Furthermore, in the pregnant days of the first year of the War of Greater East Asia, it was he who saw to it that the comradeship of the two allies was kept ever firm and effective so as to contribute the phenomenal military successes which Japan and Germany have attained in their respective spheres of operations.

Under the circumstances, it is natural that the Japanese nation should pay honor and respect to this representative of an ally nation and offer him best wishes for his continued success in his new work. The same good wishes go also to Madame Ott who has endeared herself to the Japanese public by her charitable proclivities and her gracious social activities.

It is with satisfaction that the Japanese nation learns that the successor of Ambassador Ott is to be Dr. Heinrich G. Stahmer, Ambassador to the National Government of China, for Dr. Stahmer is well known in this country as a man who understands Japan and who likewise has played a most prominent role in the strengthening of the relations between Japan and Germany. But satisfaction over the choice of Ambassador Ott's successor does not lessen the sense of loss which Japan will feel in the departure of the person of one who in his 10 years' stay here has won such a position of esteem and regard in this country.

The New Year in New Asia

One of the most inspiring happenings of the present holiday season now drawing to a close was the united spirit with which all the countries of East Asia greeted the dawn of the New Year. Never before in history has there been such a feeling of common purpose, such a sense of historic destiny, such a realization of the mutual benefits of cooperation as is being felt by most of the peoples of Asia this year. It marks a new departure in the history of Asia, and all the Asiatic peoples can feel flushed with pride that they are at last witnessing an age when they can really come into their own.

The outward expressions of this unprecedented spirit of Asiatic unity were to be seen in the formal New Year's messages of the leading statesmen of the Asiatic countries and in the rites which were held in the leading cities of Asia on the first day of the year which have been reported in the press during the past few days. In Tokyo, Hsinking, Nanking, Bangkok, Hanoi and of course in all the centers of the Japanese administration in the occupied regions the expressions of sentiments were surprisingly similar. But these outward expressions must reflect the deeper, more spontaneous feelings of the masses of the people of all these countries, for if these people have any sense at all of the significance of the times, any consciousness at all of the meaning of events, and comprehension of the course of world developments, however vague and inarticulate they may be, they must feel that some mysteriously powerful force is now at work throughout this part of the world.

The immediate cause for this feeling of universal unity throughout East Asia is, of course, the common endeavor in the War of Greater East Asia. All the formal New Year's messages emphasize this point. Prime Minister Hideki Tojo's statement stressing the determination of the Japanese nation to fight the present war to the end with the aim of completely overthrowing the Anglo-American domination of the world finds a responsive echo in the replies of President Wang Ching-wei of China, Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo, and Prime Minister Pibul Songgram of Thailand. It is but natural that the countries engaged in a common endeavor of this sort should experience a feeling of comradeship and express their determination to cooperate closely to the utmost to attain their objectives in the war.

What is more important in the long run, however, is the fact that this War of Greater East Asia is not merely an end in itself but that it is serving as a medium for bringing about the renaissance of a deeper and more permanent feeling of Asiatic unity. For the first time in history, the greater part of East Asia is engaged in a common task. For the first time in history, the greater part of East Asia is working for its own benefit and not for the benefit of alien exploiters from afar. It is a singular and shameful fact that for centuries, with only rare exceptions, the countries of East Asia have been under the political or economic domination of the Anglo-Americans and their associates. Under their domination, the Asiatic countries have been kept apart from one another, for it served the interests of the exploiters to keep the Asiatic peoples weak and disunited.

Now, however, in the War of Greater East Asia, the Asiatic peoples with the help and inspiration of Japan are successfully engaged in the task of overthrowing this shameful Anglo-American domination of their part of the world. And in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere these Asiatic peoples are finding new strength and new dignity and new prosperity through unity and co-operation. These are accomplishments which mark a turning point in history. The old Asia of colonial empires is gone, and the new Asia exclusively for the Asiatics is rapidly coming into being.

Naturally the peoples of Asia are throbbing with the sense of a new-found life, with a new sense of importance, and with a new feeling of happiness. The felicitous New Year's greetings exchanged between the governments of Japan, Manchoukuo, China, and Thailand this year are more than the usual ceremonious formality; they attest to the new spirit of a united Asia which is changing the history of the world.

A Year Ago Today

Jan. 5, 1942

From Our Own Files

The Imperial Headquarters at 5:30 p.m. yesterday announced that a total of 306 planes were shot down or destroyed in the Philippine sector. In addition, a total of four destroyers, seven submarines and five merchant vessels were sunk. One special service ship and 30 merchant vessels were severely damaged. One destroyer, two small-size patrol ships, and four merchant vessels were more or less severely damaged. One merchant vessel was captured.

* * *

Bomber-formations of the Japanese Army Air Force yesterday morning zoomed over the town of Balanga on the eastern shore of the Bataan Peninsula and poured bombs upon various military objectives there, causing heavy losses. The American-Filipino troops, who abandoned the defense of Manila, are attempting to flee into Balanga

AMERICAN PEOPLE REALIZE REAL STRENGTH OF JAPAN

People Who Under-Estimated Empire's Power Now Cower as Imperial Navy Is Victorious

By SUMIO KOHAMA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

A series of bitter military setbacks suffered by the Americans have brought forward a number of difficult problems. They are now completely cut off from rubber, tin and manganese supplies from the Southern Regions; and there also arose shortages in various other essential war materials and resources such as oil, iron, manpower and shipping bottoms to mention but a few of the countless materials required in abundance to conduct a successful campaign. On top of this, the country faced the rising danger of inflation.

It would be interesting, at this point, to ponder whether the terrible beatings which the United States experienced at the very outset of the War of Greater East Asia either crushed or heightened the American peoples' fighting spirit and how America's concept of our country had changed in the last year.

Before the outbreak of the war in the Pacific, the country which the United States feared most and eyed with vengeance was Germany. At that time, Germany was the center of discussion whenever the question of America's entry into the war cropped up. Of course, the danger of war in the Pacific was not overlooked completely, but it was widely believed that the possibility of an eventual American entanglement in the Atlantic was much greater than in the Pacific.

America's fear of Germany was so intense that Japan mattered but little. As a matter of fact it can be safely said that on the whole, United States hardly took notice of our country. However, it did feel a certain degree of pressure from our Imperial Navy. This was because the United States entertained the idea that in the event of its declaration of war against Germany or Italy, Japan might come to her European Axis partner's aid in accordance with the Tri-Partite Pact.

Big Weakness

As Uncle Sam did not possess a two-ocean naval strength to conduct effective operations, this Tri-Partite Pact proved to be one of its most serious overhanging menaces. Truly, the alert watch kept by the Imperial Navy in the Pacific Ocean and the inferiority of the American Navy in the two-ocean strategy were the powerful factors which prevented an early American entry into the European conflagration.

The extent of fear which America entertained over Germany was made evident on May 27, 1941 when President Roosevelt called for a state of "Unlimited National Emergency." The American President bitterly resisted any Germany encroachment into the Western Hemisphere to acquire naval bases; and to obstruct such move, he stressed America's intent to maintain the freedom of the seas. He bombasted that unless the German advance was not checked, the Western Hemisphere would come within the range of German guns, and that not only the safety of the American people but the plans of the democracies would be upset. The President's speech was equally bold as it was grim. He called for three resolutions in view of the aggravating situation: firstly, to place the United States on an "Unlimited National Emergency" footing; secondly, to resist the totalitarian countries while at the same time increasing American aids to the democratic nations, and lastly, to resist to the very last any threats to the Western Hemisphere.

The majority of the people, however, did not desire their country's entrance into the European war. It can be said that just prior to the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the American public on the whole held little enthusiasm for war. Much less were they able to understand why it should have to fight against Japan. The only country they feared was Germany.

Under-Estimates Japan

Then why was it that America, who did not desire to fight against Japan, fall into the sad plight of having to take up arms against this country? As a matter of fact, the Japanese-American war could have been averted had the latter shown a more reasonable attitude towards us. Nevertheless, the American Government continued to provoke one antagonistic act after another as if to challenge our country. The authorities in Washington persisted in taking such measures because they had under-estimated Japan.

In the pre-war days, America had no real understanding of Japan. It was actually not until its forces had suffered repeated defeats that they took cognizance of the true capacity of Japan. Up to then, the American press and the high officials at Washington firmly held the belief that Japan was rapidly weaning militarily, politically and economically as the result of four and a half years of the China Affair. With this in mind, they schemed that an economic boycott rather than military threats would be more than sufficient to bring Japan to its knees. The abrogation of the Japanese-American trade agreement was the fruit of that scheme.

When one of the responsible officials of the American Navy Department confidently told his countrymen that the warships of the Japanese Navy would be wiped off from the high seas within three months in the event of war, Americans gleefully swallowed it hook, line and sinker. Even an American newspaper of high repute, the New York Times, frequently editorialized on the weakness of Japan. It emphasized that Japan would never attempt to involve itself in an armed conflict with the United States regardless of the demands the American Government might impose upon this country. Other newspapers, writers, statesmen and radio commentators gradually fell in line to express similar high-handed views.

Instigate President

They all played their part, in this connection, to stimulate the President to venture on stern measures, preferably economic measures, to oust Japan from China and check its progress. In spite of the great distance which separates the continental United States from the Asiatic continent, they claimed that Japan's continental policy in Asia was contradictory to the United States' East Asiatic policy. Such was the view of Japan in the United States during the latter half of 1941.

Thus Roosevelt and the group of his close followers were erroneously led to believe that there was no other alternative for Japan but to assent to any demands made by Washington. In other words, they figured Japan was too weak to fight and even in the event of a conflict in the Pacific they were highly optimistic concerning the issue of the war. So an official memorandum which was tantamount to an ultimatum was presented to the Japanese Government. The gist of that challenging memorandum demanded, among other things, the complete withdrawal of the Japanese troops from China and of the withdrawal of the recognition of the Nanking Government of China by Japan in favor of the Chungking regime under Chiang Kai-shek.

It was common sense that such absurd demands could never be acceptable to our Government. It was, moreover, a form of declaration of war against Japan. The fact is that the memorandum possessed the same effect as a formal declaration of war as far as Japan was concerned but America stupidly did not think so, and therein existed the latter's tragedy.

Indeed, President Roosevelt himself could not have been so narrow-minded as to believe that his Government's demands would be accepted by the Japanese Government. He knew it would be turned down. But he presented the unreasonable demands nevertheless, thinking that in doing so the American Government would have the decided political advantages in future negotiations. However, the President never dreamed that this was going to be the spark which finally was to embroil his country into open conflict with the Axis Powers.

Shifts to Pacific

The interest of the American people has shifted from the Atlantic to the Pacific since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. The Pacific Ocean, which they thought was a sea of peace according to its literal meaning, had been converted into a life depriving sea. It was not at all surprising to find the American people become panic-stricken when their proud Pacific Fleet, widely advertised as the most powerful unit afloat, left a record of defeat each time it engaged with the Imperial Navy's warships or airplanes. The report of the Pearl Harbor debacle sent a cold chill up their spines. From the time of this one disastrous attack, there has been a marked change in the Americans' estimation of Japan.

At present the Imperial Navy is to the United States its greatest menace as well as the object of wonderment. When the United States, which had formerly under-rated Japan, begins to look upon our country with eyes of fear, it merits our attention for several reasons.

The Washington authorities are now fervent as ever to implant war consciousness and antagonism against our country in the hearts of its citizens. Among them is Joseph C. Grew, former American Ambassador to Japan. Whenever there is an opportunity he eloquently tries to fan and to awaken his countrymen on the strength of the Japanese nation and its people. He tells them they cannot hope to emerge victorious in this great war without the total mobilization of America's manpower and natural resources. He does not hesitate to intimidate his people in order to make them conscious of the gravity of the situation.

EXPLOITATION METHODS OF U.S. ARE RUTHLESS

Deep Inroads Made in South America by United States

By TOMOKAZU ANDO

We are quoting some notes of an Italian traveler who visited South America some years ago. In this chapter he relates his impressions on Argentina and Chile gathered through a book of a Chilean writer which he read during his trip.

The pages describing the insatiable and pitiless imperialistic ambition of the United States which has not spared even the most respectable and powerful countries of South America, Argentina and Chile, the only nations that remain independent from the North American Colossus in the present conflict, and which most probably will stick to their neutrality throughout this war, become of the greatest interest. They read as follows:—

"The steamer sailed from Valparaiso five days ago and following a very rough crossing, she now lays close to waters off Iquique with a cargo of copper ore taken in Calderas and Los Vilos, getting ready to fill her hold with thousands of tons of saltpeter.

"In this port of the saltpeter region, I recall vividly the historic episode of Chile. The wandering fantasy of treasure hunters passed not long ago through the desolate panorama spreading before my eyes. There still can be seen in the mountain ridges of the "pampas," the glistening white of skeletons of old miners who, getting lost in the desert, saw the end of their dreams in these bare and treacherous wilderness resembling a moon landscape.

South American Problems

"To kill time on board the ship I took to reading the book of Alfredo Montalva entitled 'South American Problems.' The book is written by a learned author who is also a sensitive artist. The impression which the reading of his book leaves is one that will not abandon us while we live one of its most interesting and magnificent chapters through the trip we are making. Am I not, by chance, facing the same surroundings which less than a century ago, saw a terrible tragedy of which the Chilean and other South American peoples were immutable witnesses? Let us turn to page 77 of Montalva's book:—

"Our train leaves the coast reaching soon the 'pampas' which is still covered with impenetrable matinal mist. Then comes a halt and the train becomes motionless. The weather clears. What a stillness in the 'pampas'! Not a sound of running waters or of singing birds! Now and then, can be seen in the distance a saltpeter factory with its flat tin roofs and chimneys.

"'All around us there are large wagons of saltpeter waste accumulated by human effort. Each factory or 'oficina' removes in one year a heap of material comparable to one of the Pyramids of Egypt'."

"And turning on further to page 79: 'Foreigners, ruthless as devils, are to be found here more than in any other part of the country. The Northern region is, in the healthy body of Chile, a sore that suppurates and attracts death flies. Even politics became poisoned by its contact. Customs degenerated. The land did not enrich the men who toiled it, but all its wealth went to the pockets of American and British potentates, leaving only the scantiest portion for the nation's offer, and sense of irresponsibility in the hearts of its people.'"

It is a known fact that profits were not participated in by the common workmen, but this is an evil peculiar to Latin American economy. . . Countries that would become powerful if united and capitals that would turn over magnificent dividends if properly organized throughout the Continent, are dissipated through sheer lassitude on the part of its people who allow other nations racially and ideologically different like the Americans and British take advantage of their lack of unity and link their fate to their selfish ends.

The "pampas" have manifold possibilities including the fact that they could be converted into precious and rich orchards. I have read in a report made out by the League of Tarapaca Regional Progress, that after a thorough investigation of the condition of the terrain, it has been definitely proved that the vast Pampa of Tamarugal consists of fertile soil, with facilities for irrigation to be obtained by utilizing underground currents which could be easily brought to the surface. This is also confirmed by recent geological studies conducted on the spot by competitive authorities in the matter who have clearly said that water is to be found at a depth not exceeding 500 meters. The realization of this project would mean that real streams of power would then be available in those drylands.

Ruined by Exploiters

It is true that at present it would be extremely difficult to carry out such a plan due to the fact that the country that owns the soil that enriched so many "ruthless as devils," Americans is going through a critical period of decadence.

And we ask, what benefit have the Anglo-Saxon capitalist brought to those regions? Apart from the digging of the mines and the ditches opened in the saltpeter deposits, there is nothing, absolutely nothing to justify their presence. . . Or, at the most, some emergency hospital to attend to the people that fell victim of an accident while contributing with their work to their enrichment. Just like the Spanish philantropist who made famous the proverb: "Mister Juan Robres with unequalled charity donated this godly hospital; but ere this he made the poor. . . ."

South American countries must realize that the security of their own sovereignty and the grandeur of their future depends chiefly upon the perfect coordination of their economic interests.

On ending the story of our Italian traveler, we should like to add that the nations facing the Atlantic and Pacific, from Mexico to Peru, seem to have disregarded this reality, and by giving in to Anglo-American pressure, they have gone a step further than was convenient for their own interest. Chile and Argentina, on the other hand, appear to know that the key to their freedom and future greatness, lies in maintaining strict neutrality.

JAPAN'S WARTIME ECONOMY CHARACTERIZED BY VIRILITY

American Regional Bloc Is Inherently Weak but Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere Is Potentially Strong

By KOSAKU OKAMOTO
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Part II

To speed up the production of war goods which had been delayed and stopped for various reasons, the United States set up the office of Director of War Production, and America, which had hitherto professed herself to be the upholder of democracy and freedom, turned towards the strict control of production, distribution, labor, prices and other economic factors as a change-over to wartime economy. With the further strengthening of the President's dictatorial status, America's economic structure which had for many years been democratic and free was now subjected to national control, and inevitably nation-wide opposition grew to the restrictions, while frequent labor disputes evidenced clearly the friction between the nation and her economic system. These labor problems were indeed an index pointing towards the uncertain future of America's military expansion.

With the ever-increasing destruction of American shipping by the Imperial Japanese Navy units and the latter's wide-spread operations in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, America's shipping tonnage is not only being steadily diminished but her main sea-routes are no longer open to free, safe travel. The United States has become dependent upon sources in the British Empire and South and Central America for strategic resources, but her shipping does not seem sufficient to furnish adequate transportation facilities.

American Bloc a Failure

Within the so-called American Bloc there is a great inconsistency, which is that Canada and the South American republics have always held a very close association with Europe, and that all efforts by the United States to gain a hegemony in the western hemisphere have failed is due to this weakness in the American Bloc.

Germany's economic and cultural influences were well received in South America, and their development was a shining example of the close ties the latter had with Europe. With the increasing apprehensions and misgivings as regards the United States' Pan-American policies, the republics of Central and South America tended more and more to show friendship and sympathy toward Germany and Italy, so that America's Pan-American policies resulted more in achieving adverse effects. The United States is unable to acquire all the strategic raw materials from the American Bloc itself. While there are countries in Central and South America that have succumbed to the intimidation and bluster of the United States, that there are others who are fearlessly and resolutely maintaining strict neutrality evidences the fact that the United States has failed to create fully its American Bloc.

It was about 166 years ago that the American colonies revolted against the oppression of England to establish their independence, but the American people today seem to have forgotten the ideals and the sufferings of their ancestors and are being led astray in the illusory cause of democracy. Economically the nation is being brought closer to a national crisis by misleading ideas to wonder whether the internal differences and ideological clashes won't greatly diminish patriotism and loyalty of the Americans.

Since 1933 President Roosevelt has expended all his efforts towards the successful attainment of national policies, but there was constant public opposition to his actions. There was no national unity nor cooperative understanding with the new measures aiming toward national control of economy which opposed the traditional capitalistic principle of accumulation of wealth for the individual. It is a vain effort for the Roosevelt Administration to attempt to conceal its dictatorial position and national unity under the cloak of formalism.

Unless a nation's economic power is mobilized to its maximum strength and utilized to prosecute a war to its successful conclusion, the state itself will be destroyed, and only an economic system in a materialistic sense will continue in existence. From this viewpoint, it can clearly be seen from a review of the trend of American economy and the course that it is pursuing at present how great a difference there exists between it and the coordinated wartime economic system in Japan.

Japan's Economic Strength

Following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, our progress towards the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere has advanced rapidly, and with the growing abundance of materials now becoming available to Japan, the economic fighting strength of this nation has increased by leaps and bounds, and this in turn has developed into a mighty power which will build up the regional defense of the East Asia sphere.

Japan's economic strength does not arise merely from the abundance of material goods, but from the spiritual factor that flows through all Japanese in all their economic activities, and it is this spiritual pillar that maintains Japan's economic life.

Japanese economy has, by the very power of economy to sustain a nation's organization for war, already emerged victorious over American economy. There is that metaphysical power within economics itself by which Japan is clearly superior to the United States.

Thus, when we consider Japan's economic circumstances, we must always bear in mind that there is a spiritual premise which is ever present within our national polity. A great error will be made if one should construe Japanese economy to be merely something material involving only goods and property. Spiritual values as well as material things are comprehended within Japan's economic system.

When the national wealth of a state is reckoned statistically, the result is only an array of great figures and nothing more, and from this a proper understanding of Japanese economy cannot be gained.

That Japan's economy founded on the principles peculiar to Japan's national policy is different from that of other countries is proven by the fact that despite five years of the China affair, in which Japan has been fighting not only the Chungking regime but also the Anglo-American economic and political power behind Chiang Kai-shek, economically Japan is still sound. Practically any other nation, whose economic system was based purely on material wealth, would have been impoverished and exhausted by five years of war, while we have seen that Japan is far from such a state.

Thus, we can see that Japan's economic strength is sufficient to gain further great victories and final triumph in this War of Greater East Asia. The United States, Great Britain and Chungking all failed to include in their calculation Japan's economic strength and the all-important national spirit that is such a mighty factor in Japan's power, and this was their fatal error.

Fruits of Wisdom

By skillful conduct and artificial means a person may make a sort of name for himself; but if the inner jewel be wanting, all is vanity, and will not last.—Goethe.

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Be slow to fall into friendship but when thou art in, continue firm and constant.—Socrates

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None are more hopelessly enslaved than those who falsely believe they are free.—Goethe

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Experience has convinced me that there is a thousand times more goodness, wisdom, and love in the world than men imagine.—Gelles

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It is only great souls that know how much glory there is in being good.—Sophocles.

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Gossip has been well defined as putting two and two together, and making it five.

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As in our lives, so also in our studies, it is most becoming and most wise to temper gravity with cheerfulness, that the former may not imbue our minds with melancholy, nor the latter degenerate into licentiousness.—Pliny